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Men of Mark in Virginia

Ideals of American Life

A Collection of Biographies of the
Leading Men in the State

LYON G. TYLER, LL.D.
President William and Mary College
Editor-in-Chief

VOLUME III.

Illustrated with many Full Page Photo-Steel Engravings

MEN OF MARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Washington, D. C.
1907

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Very truly yours,

William A. Anderson.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ANDERSON

ANDERSON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, soldier, lawyer, and legislator, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1842. His parents were Francis T. Anderson and Mary Ann Anderson, daughter of Andrew Alexander.

On his father's side, he is descended from Robert Anderson, who came from County Donegal, Ireland, in 1756, settled first in Delaware (where he married), and afterwards in what is now Botetourt county, Virginia.

Archibald Alexander, his maternal ancestor, came from County Antrim, Ireland, and, in 1747, settled in what was then Augusta, now Rockbridge, county, Virginia.

His father was one of the most distinguished men of his day in Virginia, serving, during his long and useful life, as a member of the Virginia legislature, presidential elector, trustee and rector of Washington and Lee university, judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, and in other positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Anderson passed much of his youth in the country, and obtained his primary education in the district schools. He was a student at Washington and Lee university at the beginning of the War between the States, and, in April, 1861, enlisted in the military service of the state as orderly sergeant of the Liberty Hall volunteers, which became Company I of the 4th regiment of infantry, Stonewall brigade. With this company, he participated in the campaign in the lower valley of Virginia in June and July, and in the battle of July 21, 1861, at Manassas, where he received a wound in the knee, which permanently disabled him. Nevertheless, in 1864, while yet on crutches, he was a member of a temporary artillery company formed in Albemarle county, largely of disabled soldiers, and again saw service during the period of Hunter's invasion of the state.

After the war, he studied law at the University of Virginia,

and was graduated in 1866 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He then commenced the practice of his profession at Lexington, Virginia, and his ability soon put him in the foremost rank of the lawyers of the state.

For eighteen years, Mr. Anderson was a member of the state central, and, for six years, the state executive, committee of the Democratic party, and, during a long period of time, has had a large share in shaping its policies. Few men in Virginia have rendered that party more effective service than he. His character and his fearless spirit, combined with his masterful intellect and a rare gift of eloquence, make him, a "tower of strength" in political combat.

From 1869 to 1873, he was a member of the Virginia senate, and, from 1883 to 1885, and again from 1887 to 1889, a member of the house of delegates of Virginia. During the Paris International Exposition of 1878, he served as one of the United States commissioners, and prepared a report on "Means of Transportation by Railroads." Since 1885, he has been a member of the board of trustees of Washington and Lee university. In 1899, he was elected president of the Virginia Bar association. He was a member of the Virginia Constitutional convention of 1901; was elected temporary president of that body, and chairman of its committee on final revision of the Constitution. While the convention was in session, he was elected attorney-general of Virginia for a term of four years, and, in 1905, was again elected for a like term. Since his election as attorney-general, he has also rendered valuable services as a member of the State board of education and in other public capacities.

The Constitution of 1902, which made important and radical changes in the fundamental law and civil polity of the state, not only rendered it necessary for the attorney-general to pass upon a great number of novel and vital questions, but also devolved upon that officer many new and grave duties. General Anderson's service in this office has extended over an eventful period in the history of the commonwealth, a period remarkable for the importance and celebrity of her litigation in the highest state and federal courts. In all this litigation,

involving interests most vital to the people of Virginia, he served with conspicuous ability as her counsel. Perhaps the most important of these cases are the suits in the United States courts involving the validity of the present state constitution and its suffrage article, and the suit of Virginia against West Virginia, which he instituted in the supreme court of the United States for the ascertainment of the proportion which West Virginia should pay of the indebtedness of the Old Dominion.

General Anderson is a fine example of the "Old Virginia gentleman"—courtly, cultured, courageous, and lovable. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has for many years served as a vestryman, and in the councils of the church.

He has been twice married—first to Ellen G. Anderson, of Richmond, who died in January, 1872, and second to Mary Louisa Blair, of Lexington, Virginia. He has had five children, all of whom survive at the present writing.

His address is Attorney-General's Office, Richmond, Virginia.

JOHN SAMUEL APPERSON

APPERSON, JOHN SAMUEL, M. D., was born August 21, 1837, in Orange county, Virginia, and his parents were Alfred Apperson and Malinda Jones, his wife. The Apperson family came to Virginia at a very early period and dwelt for many years in New Kent county, from which it scattered its branches over Virginia and the South. Dr. Apperson's grandfather was Peter Apperson, who married Miss Lobb, of Caroline county, Virginia. His father, Alfred Apperson, was in the early part of his life an overseer on a plantation, and afterwards a small farmer on his own account. He was a man of industry and economy and very loyal to his convictions.

Dr. Apperson was in his childhood and youth of slender physique and attained his growth slowly. He was brought up in the country, however, and had plenty of exercise. His father was the owner of a small farm in the woods, and Dr. Apperson, as his oldest child, cut wood, made rails, and plowed with oxen. He had a fine example in his mother, who was industrious, devoted to her husband and threw a charm of love about the home. He attended an old field school until twelve years of age, after which he had no school opportunities except one month's stay at a grammar school. At his home books were few and he had little time to devote to them. Nevertheless, by application, chiefly at night, with the light of a tallow dip, and often with a pine torch burning on the hearth, he read "Peter Parley's Tales," Goldsmith's "History of Rome," and a few other books. The "Saturday Evening Post" was received weekly for a time, and the "Religious Herald," a religious paper of the Baptist denomination, was now and then lent them by a neighbor.

At about the age of seventeen he was made a clerk in a store, but owing to his limited education he had great difficulty in filling the place, though he wrote a fairly good hand. While there he purchased a "Davies' Arithmetic and Key," and from this obtained most of what he acquired in mathematics. After two years he determined to try a new field of operations, and in

1859 removed to Smyth county. He walked part of the way and when he reached his destination, being without money, he had to work at cutting railroad ties and wood at $8.00 per month.

Not long after, he met with Dr. Faris, of Tennessee, who, struck with his capabilities, advised him to take up the study of medicine. Dr. Apperson adopted this advice, and worked two days in the week to pay his board, while he studied the rest of the time. In the year 1860, he was employed by the census taker to prepare his books, and for this work he received $47.50, with which he supplied himself with clothes. By due application, he got along fairly well with his medical studies, but when the war broke out he enlisted in Company D, 4th Virginia infantry, and was attached to Stonewall Jackson's command at Harpers Ferry. Then his work in the past began to show its fruits; Private Apperson was detached for the surgeon's office, and was afterwards appointed hospital steward in the field infirmary, 2nd corps, Army of Northern Virginia, the first organized traveling infirmary of the War between the States. It was a thoroughly equipped field hospital, acting intermediary to the field and general hospitals. In the course of his valued and faithful service, Dr. Apperson was present at every engagement of the armies of Lee and Jackson, except the fight at Seven Pines. He was with Jackson at Kernstown, Bull Pasture Mountain and McDowell, Front Royal, Winchester, Cross Keys and Port Republic; then in all the battles of Jackson's corps through 1862, from the Chickahominy to Fredericksburg. He passed the winter at Guiney's Station, and in the following year served upon the battle fields of Chancellorsville, Winchester, Gettysburg, and Payne's Farm, and during the return from Pennsylvania was actively engaged in a skirmish at Williamsport, in command of a small body of Confederates, driving off a party of the enemy. After wintering at Orange court-house, he was present in all the battles from the Wilderness to Richmond, then in the Lynchburg campaign, the pursuit of the enemy down the valley, the expedition through Maryland, including the battle of Monocacy, and the skirmishes before Washington, closing this busy year with the campaign of Early against Sheridan. After wintering at Fishersville, and witnessing the disastrous fight at Waynesboro,

he rejoined Lee at Richmond, March 25, 1865, and soon afterward participated in the movement toward Lynchburg, which closed at Appomattox. He came home with a mule, the only pay received for his services, which he disposed of to obtain drugs, and he then began the practice of medicine. Afterward he contrived to attend the University of Virginia for a year. He was graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1867, and soon afterward established himself for professional work at Chilhowie, Smyth county, where he remained for twenty years "astride of his horse," practicing medicine among the hills of Southwest Virginia. At this time he became a member of the building committee of the Eastern asylum for the insane, at Marion, and upon the completion of this institution served two years as assistant physician. He settled in Marion, and in 1890 practically gave up the practice of medicine, and organized the Staley's Creek Manganese and Iron company, of which he is still (1906) secretary and treasurer. In 1892, he was appointed business executive commissioner of Virginia to the World's Exposition, and spent one year in Chicago. From 1894 to 1904 he was connected, as vice-president, secretary and treasurer, with the Marion and Rye Valley railway, and had charge of its construction.

Dr. Apperson has served as a member of the board of trustees of Emory and Henry college, and he is a Democrat, though he did not support William J. Bryan when he was nominated by the party on a free silver platform. He is a Protestant, but not a member of any church. He finds his principal diversion in fishing, which he regards as entertaining, and restful, and gives him all the amusement he cares for or has time to enjoy. He is popular, has a handsome home, and enjoys the confidence of his friends and constituents. The details of Dr. Apperson's life are worthy of record, because they show what a young man of resolution and ambition may accomplish in the face of the most appalling difficulties. Such a man as Dr. Apperson cannot be said to have made a failure, but we wonder what he might have accomplished if he had had a better education and it had been possible for him to have concentrated his energies upon one line of thought. His wide range of effort and

experience entitles his opinion as to the methods and principles of life to more than ordinary respect. He finds the open sesame to the treasures of this world in "persistent work, loyalty to duty, singleness of purpose, modest demeanor, economy in all things, and sobriety and honesty." "Look," he says, "to self-help and depend on no one but yourself."

He has been twice married; first, on February 20, 1868, to Ellen V. Hull, and second, on February 5, 1889, to Lizzie A. Black, and he has had eleven children, of whom ten are now (1906) living.

His address is Marion, Smyth County, Virginia.

CHARLES HENRY ASHTON

ASHTON, CHARLES HENRY, legislator and judge, was born in King George county, Virginia, March 15, 1843, and he is the son of Charles Henry Ashton and Mary Smith White. The Ashton family to which he belongs had its beginning in Northumberland county, Virginia, with Captain Charles Ashton, who was one of the first justices of that county and was living in 1660. It has always been a leading family in the Northern Neck of Virginia and has intermarried with most of the other leading families of that section. Judge Ashton's great-grandfather, John Ashton, signed the famous protest of the Westmoreland gentlemen against the Stamp Act, February 27, 1765. His father, Charles Henry Ashton, Sr., was by profession a farmer, distinguished for his industry, piety and patriotism.

Charles Henry Ashton, the subject of this sketch, was reared in the country and his physical condition in childhood and youth was excellent. The influence of his mother on his moral and spiritual life was strong, and while there was no special need of his resorting to manual labor, he worked at the age of fifteen on the farm for a year, and in that way strengthened and hardened his physical constitution.

He attended the country schools and was sent later to Hanover academy, one of the best private high schools in the state, and was a student there when the War between the States broke out. Accustomed like most of the youth of Virginia to horseback riding, he joined the cavalry and served for four years as a private in Company C, 9th Virginia regiment. He was in nearly all the engagements in which his company took part. After the close of the war, being, like most of the soldiers of the Confederacy, without money or means, he worked for three years as a common laborer on a farm. But he looked beyond and marked out for himself a more ambitious destiny. Both of his parents being dead, he followed his own inclinations to be a lawyer. He studied law for a year under John Randolph Tucker, at Middleburg, Virginia, and soon after entered upon

the active practice of his profession at the bar of his native county. Law practice was brisk at that time, for the interruption of the courts by the war for four years left many estates to be settled up, and there was much confusion and turmoil in the affairs of the state.

In 1877, Judge Ashton was elected a member of the house of delegates of Virginia and served for two years. In 1887, he was elected judge of the counties of King George and Stafford, and served for twelve years, acquiring a wide reputation for justice and impartiality. He was a member of the Democratic party, and in all the political campaigns, commencing with the great political contest in Virginia in 1869, he rendered able service as an organizer and stump speaker. The evils of the war were immense, but they were hardly greater than the evils inflicted by the domination of carpet-baggers and ignorant negroes upon the prostrate states of the South. Judge Ashton largely contributed to the splendid work of his party in rescuing Virginia from this dreadful thraldom and bringing about the era of peace and prosperity which now blesses the land. He was a fine speaker and an earnest worker.

Judge Ashton is very fond of study, and while his reading has not been systematic, it has pursued a general and diversified range, comprising the great body of classical history, fiction and poetry. He is essentially a man of education and culture. His experience being so diversified, it might be readily supposed that many things have influenced his character, but he ranks private study and contact with men in active life as most potent. His favorite forms of amusement have been fishing, fox hunting, and witnessing games of baseball and other outdoor sports. In religious preference he is an Episcopalian.

His advice to young men is "to take the tide at its flood." Embrace opportunities as presented, and be sure to select the right field of operation and let it be broad enough.

Sketches of the career of Judge Ashton have appeared in the "Washington Post" and the Alexandria papers.

On December 7, 1869, Judge Ashton married Ida B. Welch, and they have had eight children, of whom five are now (1906) living.

His address is Edgehill, King George County, Virginia.

WILLIAM MAYO ATKINSON

ATKINSON, WILLIAM MAYO, was born October 14, 1848, and is the son of William Mayo Atkinson and Bettie J. White, his wife. Among his earliest ancestors in Virginia may be mentioned Dr. Robert White, who settled in Frederick county in 1735; Roger Atkinson, who settled in Dinwiddie county in 1750; and William Mayo, who came to Virginia in 1723, and settled near Richmond, Virginia. The following forbears were especially distinguished: Robert White, his great-grandfather, who was an officer in the Revolution, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and judge of the general court of Virginia; and Rev. William Mayo Atkinson, his father, who was a Presbyterian minister, a doctor of divinity, agent for the American Bible society, distinguished for his amiability of character, his Christian charity, and devoted attachment to his family and the human race.

William Mayo Atkinson was brought up in the town of Winchester, in Frederick county, and his physical condition in childhood and youth was strong and healthy. He had no regular tasks, involving manual labor, to perform and as the circumstances of his family were comfortable he had no special difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education. His character was greatly influenced by his mother, and general reading, which he found very helpful. He attended an academy in Winchester, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Hampden-Sidney college, near Farmville, Virginia. Led to the study of law by a natural preference, he took the course at the University of Virginia under John B. Minor, and was graduated in 1873.

He soon after began the practice of law in Winchester, Virginia, where he became one of the leading lawyers. He held successively the position of commonwealth's attorney of the city of Winchester, was recorder of said city, and judge of the county court of Frederick county, and of the city court of Winchester. In addition he has been a member of the Winchester

council, mayor of the city, director of the Union bank of Winchester, and secretary and treasurer of the Winchester and Potomac railroad and director of said company.

He was a member of the chapter of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of Hampden-Sidney and the University of Virginia. He was also a member of the Union Literary society at Hampden-Sidney, and at the time of his graduation received the best speaker's medal from that society.

In politics Judge Atkinson has adhered strictly to the fortunes of the Democratic party, and in religious conviction he is a Presbyterian. He declares that "contact with men in active life" has had more to do with his success in the world than any other influence.

On July 20, 1884, Judge Atkinson married Mrs. C. C. Trenholm, and they have had one child, W. M. Atkinson, who is now (1906) a student at Hampden-Sidney college.

The address of Judge Atkinson is Winchester, Virginia.

WILLIAM HENRY ATWILL

ATWILL, WILLIAM HENRY, minister of the Methodist church, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, March 2, 1848, and his parents were Samuel Bailey Atwill and Jane A. Brown Atwill. His family is connected with the families of those "twin stars of glory," George Washington and Robert E. Lee. His father was a successful farmer and merchant, who was a pronounced disciplinarian and held the office of justice of the peace.

His health in youth was always good, and he was brought up in the country, where he was fond of outdoor life and delighted in the natural attractions of the scenery. He had no special manual labor to perform and no serious difficulties to overcome in obtaining an education. He was educated by tutors at home until prepared for Randolph-Macon college, from which he graduated in June, 1874. Immediately after graduation he commenced the work of life as junior preacher stationed in Mathews county, and, from that time to the present, his life has been spent entirely in the ministry. From January to April, 1865, he was in the War between the States, under Mosby. He is now residing in Danville and is filling the most prominent city station in the conference. He is regarded as an excellent preacher, and a pious, worthy, industrious clergyman. He says of his call to the ministry that "it was immediate and direct on the moment of his conversion," and that "the source of his impulse to achieve what has been done was from God through His Spirit."

He is sociable and agreeable in conversation, and is a Knight Templar. His favorite mode of relaxation is hunting, fishing, and such outdoor exercises, but he has never given special attention to athletics. In reply to the question whether there is any lesson from partial failures of which he would care to speak, he says: "Where I have failed in life to reach my ideals has been principally caused by neglect of opportunities." From his experience and observation in life he offers the following advice

as to the principles, methods and habits calculated to strengthen sound ideals in American life, and to be most helpful to young people. "Know how to say no. Be firm in positions taken after mature thought. Be prompt to meet engagements. Be honest in all transactions. Acknowledge and obey God under all circumstances of life."

A sketch of his life, written by Rev. J. J. Lafferty, has appeared in "Sketches of the Virginia Conference."

He has been married four times: (1) to Miss M. A. Guyon; (2) to Miss F. W. Cato; (3) to Miss M. M. Bowden; (4) to Miss M. C. Harris, and nine children have been born to them, of whom six are now (1906) living.

His address is 924 North Main Street, Danville, Virginia.

JOHN RANDOLPH ATWOOD

ATWOOD, JOHN RANDOLPH, financier and merchant, was born February 25, 1846, on a farm in Prince Edward county, Virginia. His father, Randolph Benjamin Atwood, merchant, farmer and railroad man, was noted for sterling integrity, industry, and strict attention to duty; his mother, Annie E. Atwood, a good conscientious woman, died when he was only eight years old. His family is of English descent; was founded in America by John and Josiah Atwood, brothers, who came from England and settled, John in New York state, and Josiah in Connecticut, near Berlin.

He was reared in the country; was healthy, strong and active and especially fond of horses; had no particular tasks in youth, but was taught to do willingly anything that came to hand on the farm, and had the importance of work and the evil of idleness thoroughly instilled into him, and to that early teaching, and the habits of industry then formed, he owes no little of his marked success in after life. He had no taste for a professional career, and his education was limited to private schools in the country, but they were good schools, and being a studious boy he obtained all they had to give.

His first work on his own account was in the telegraph service of a railroad, in Virginia and North Carolina, which he continued for several years, but his ambition was for a business career. Since 1871, he has been a merchant and a very successful one, in Appomattox, Virginia, his name being a synonym for honest goods and fair dealing in all that section of the state; he was also postmaster for seventeen years, thirteen of which were in the name of R. K. Purdum. Having established a reputation throughout his section as a shrewd and careful financier by years of able and successful management of his own monetary affairs, when the Bank of Appomattox was organized, largely through his personal efforts and influence, 1891, he was the unanimous choice of its stockholders for president, and has since given its affairs most of his personal attention, though still continuing his mercantile business. He has by his good judgment placed

the bank in an enviable position among the rural financial institutions of the state.

He thinks, from his personal experience, that the young man who avoids liquor, tobacco and gambling; is attentive to his business, whatever it may be, and honest, honorable and upright with his fellow-man has the best chance to win success in any line of effort. He is a Mason, officer of his lodge for a number of years; member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Baptist church. In politics he is and has always been a Democrat. His most enjoyable and helpful indoor recreation is bowling; outdoor, hunting; and in both he is an expert.

On March 12, 1888, he married Florence Blanton Chernault, daughter of J. L. and Susan L. Chernault, of Richmond, Virginia. Seven children have been born to them, six of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is Appomattox, Appomattox County, Virginia.

CHARLES CONWAY BAKER

BAKER, CHARLES CONWAY, lawyer, was born March 4, 1868, in Montross, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Charles Cooke Baker, lawyer, clerk of circuit court, commissioner in chancery and of accounts, and clerk in United States census of 1880, was noted for careful conscientiousness and modesty. His mother, Anne E. (Pitts) Baker, a woman of high intellectual attainments and ideals, wielded a powerful and lasting influence over his intellectual life and helped to spur his latent political ambition into activity.

His ancestry is English on both sides. The founder of the American branch of the family, on the paternal side, John Baker, came to Jamestown, Virginia, with Captain John Smith, whose subsequent adventure with Powhatan the Indian chief, and his daughter Pocahontas, is familiar to all. On the maternal side, Thomas Pitts, an English gentleman adventurer, settled in Essex county, Virginia, in 1765.

His home has always been in the village in which he was born. He was very delicate until past the age of sixteen, and as a consequence had little to do. His sedentary habits (he has since called it laziness), together with hereditary tastes, made him a lover of literature and politics at an age when most boys think of little except play. His education was acquired partly at public schools, and partly through family instruction and private study. He has since expressed regret that he did not get sufficient school training in methodical ways of study and work, and has attributed his failure to achieve the things he feels himself capable of achieving in his profession to lack of that training.

Since the age of sixteen, he has been self-supporting, except for a short time, when ill health prevented. He read law from 1884 to 1889, in his father's office, during the spare time he found while employed in a country store and teaching a public school. On July 21, 1889, only a few months after he came of age, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Mon-

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C. Conway Baker

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tross. At the same time he began to take an active part in politics, as an uncompromising Democrat, and was at once appointed commissioner in chancery and of accounts. From November, 1900, to December, 1901, he served as commonwealth's attorney for Westmoreland county, by appointment to fill a vacancy. In 1901 he was elected to the Virginia house of delegates, serving until 1904, and making a fighting record by his energetic opposition to the congressional redistricting bill and the Jordan oyster bill. In 1903, while still in the legislature, he was elected commonwealth's attorney for the term beginning January 1, 1904, and ending December 31, 1907. He was chairman of the county Democratic committee, 1892-95 and 1904-05, and while he held that position the Republican majority of three hundred in the county was changed to a Democratic majority of two hundred and fifty. He served six years as secretary of the county electoral board, and since 1896 has been editor of the "Northern Neck News," a sprightly weekly paper published in Warsaw, Virginia. His serio-comic lectures "Talk" and "Matches and Ties" delivered in Richmond and elsewhere have attracted favorable attention.

Mr. Baker thinks that the books, outside of professional works, that helped most in fitting him for his successful career were works on moral philosophy, the Bible, history, Macaulay's essays, and Shakespeare. His first strong impulse to strive for success was aroused by his mother's contempt for "do nothings." The strongest influences in his life have been in the order named: Home, private study, and contact with men in active life. He believes that hard work, modesty, courage, aggressiveness and sobriety make a strong equipment for the young man entering the struggle for success. His favorite recreation is fox-hunting. He is a Mason and a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

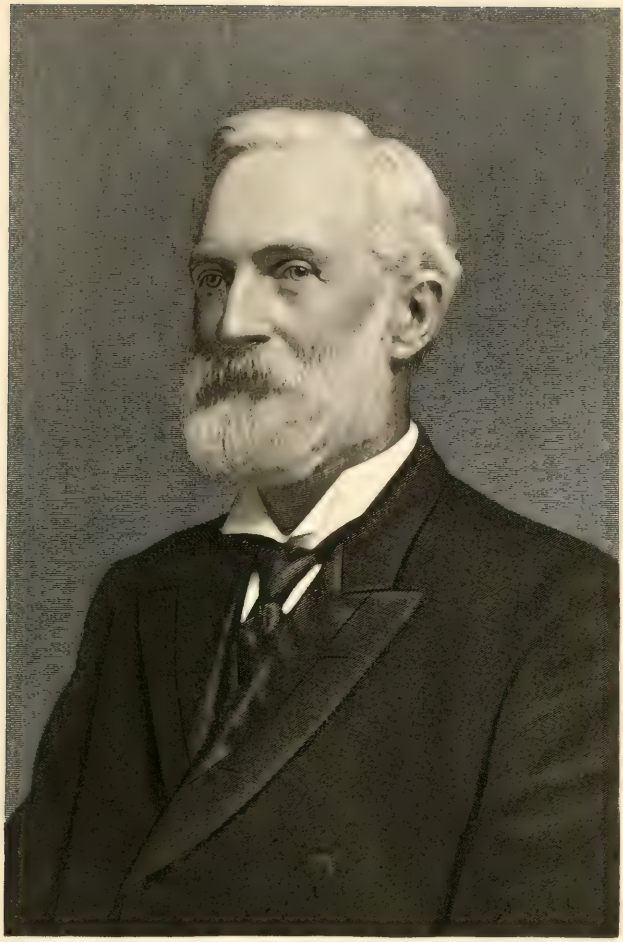
December 3, 1901, he married Rose B. Porter; they have one child living in 1906.

His address is Montross, Westmoreland County, Virginia.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON BAKER

BAKER, WILLIAM WASHINGTON, merchant and legislator, was born October 20, 1844, about one mile east of Hallsboro, Chesterfield county, Virginia, and his parents were John Daniel Baker and Ann Elizabeth Howard, daughter of William Howard and Mary Taylor, his wife. His grandparents were Matthew C. Baker and Frances Wooldridge, his wife. His ancestors were for several generations residents of Chesterfield, Henrico and Goochland counties. His father was a farmer and was distinguished for his loyalty to his obligations and abhorrence of deception in any form.

William W. Baker was brought up in the country, but was very frail in his early days. He was not required to do any manual labor except to curry his own horse. To delicate health was added the further misfortune of losing his mother, who died when he was only nine years of age. He attended a private school taught by Dr. R. B. Winfree, and at the age of twelve asked and obtained permission to learn the printing business. In 1856 he began his apprenticeship in the office of the Danville "Register," and afterwards worked on the Richmond "Enquirer," where he had charge of the printing and press rooms and mailing at night. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in the privateer service of the Confederate Volunteer navy under the command of Captain John Yates Beall. Anything like a detailed statement of his adventures would read like a romance. Captain Beall's company were few in number, but they were fertile in resources. Sallying from their rendezvous in Mathews county, they would dash along both the coasts of Chesapeake Bay and do all they could to cripple the commerce of the enemy by destroying lighthouses and capturing vessels of all kinds. Mr. Baker's service was brief, however, for in September, 1863, when sharing with fifteen others in an attempt to surprise a Federal gunboat, he was captured and confined in irons in Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, for nearly six weeks. To save him and his associates from being shot as privateers, the Confederate



Yours very truly
W. W. Baker

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authorities held an equal number of Federal prisoners in irons in Charleston, South Carolina, as hostages for their proper treatment as prisoners of war. This action had its effect; the irons were removed from Mr. Baker, and he was transferred to Fort Monroe and afterwards to Fort Norfolk and later to Point Lookout, where in the spring of 1864 he was exchanged and permitted to proceed to Richmond. There he was placed on light duty as clerk in Provost Marshall I. H. Carrington's office and remained until the morning of the evacuation of Richmond. He was among the last to leave the city, and joined General Lee's army at Amelia court-house. He was with the 25th Virginia regiment at the battle of Sailors Creek, but was so fortunate as to escape capture. He rejoined the army at High Bridge, where he connected himself with a Texas regiment until the surrender at Appomattox court-house. After securing a parole, Mr. Baker started by way of Howardsville to Richmond, but crossed the river at Jude's Ferry and began to work on a farm. He did not continue long at this vocation. When an apprentice in the office of the "Enquirer," he had determined that after he had learned a trade, he would never work again for any one but himself. The time was now come for the consummation of this intention. In a few months he formed a partnership with A. T., B. W. and J. H. Martin, under the name of Martin Bros. and Baker, for manufacturing lumber, grinding sumac and tanning leather at Hallsboro and Manchester, Virginia. The business proved a great success, and, after the death of all his partners, Mr. Baker succeeded to the business, which he still conducts at Hallsboro, Chesterfield county.

Mr. Baker is a man who has endeared himself to the community in which he resides, by his popular and genial manners and his intellectual ability. The great variety of offices which he has held since the war testifies to his general reputation. He served as justice of the peace, and for two terms was supervisor of Midlothian district in Chesterfield county. In 1883 and 1884, he served in the house of delegates of Virginia, where he secured the passage of bills to prevent the running of trains on Sunday, and to require clerks of courts to certify that bonds should be given by special commissioners before selling property decreed for sale. He was a member again in 1899 and 1900, and was

afterwards reëlected for three more terms; and during this service he has acted as member of the commission to erect the new penitentiary, of which he is now chairman, and a member of the finance committee of the house of delegates, the most important of the standing committees of that body.

At the Virginia exposition, in 1888, he was appointed commissioner by Chesterfield county and served as such without compensation. Its exhibit received the first prize as the best county exhibit in the state. At the St. Louis exposition, in 1904, he was assistant commissioner, and it was due, in great measure, to his enthusiastic labors that the Virginia exhibit was made such a success. He has also been appointed commissioner from Virginia to the Jamestown exposition of 1907.

Mr. Baker is a Mason, and was master for several terms of lodge Number 24, Midlothian, Virginia, and deputy grand master for two terms. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Democrat and in religious affiliations he is a member of the Baptist denomination.

Though Mr. Baker's schooling was limited, he has become a well read and cultivated man. His experience as a printer made him a good composer and introduced him into an atmosphere of literature. He has been a frequent contributor to the newspapers on religious, social, and political subjects. In 1888, he wrote, at the request of the board of supervisors of Chesterfield county, a pamphlet on the history and resources of the county. In 1892, obeying a similar demand, he got out a new and fuller edition of the work. As further evidence of his literary turn, he has been made a trustee of Richmond college.

In answer to a request to give the youth of the country the benefit of his experience and observation in life as to the means best calculated to strengthen sound ideals in American life and to attain true success, he writes: "Be sure to finish what you begin although you are disappointed as to results." This is excellent advice; for the most important of all the mental powers is the will, which cannot be trifled with, else the whole moral and intellectual structure will break down.

On December 25, 1866, he married Sarah Thomas Martin, and they have had six children, of whom three survive at the present (1906) writing.

His address is Hallsboro, Chesterfield County, Virginia.

THOMAS JEFFERSON BARHAM

BARHAM, THOMAS JEFFERSON, lawyer, judge, was born in Surry, Virginia, November 21, 1863, and his father was Sidney B. Barham, and his mother, Hannah A. Davis. The Barham family has been a leading one in Surry county for 250 years. Charles Barham was one of the justices as early as 1668, and his descendants have intermarried with most of the leading families in that region—such as the Davises, Savedges and Bells. Sidney B. Barham, the father of the subject of this sketch, is a farmer and Doctor of Medicine, who still lives in the enjoyment of the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was a justice before the county court system was abolished, and when it was a matter of great dignity to hold the position. He has been three times a member of the general assembly, where he was conspicuous for his devotion to duty and highly esteemed for his sense of honor.

The subject of this sketch was a strong, healthy boy of the country, who had such tasks as are usual on a farm, and helped his mother in and about the house. When nine years old, he learned to plow, and when not at school, worked regularly with his hands. He milked the cows, and, like Henry Clay, went to mill when required to do so. At this time of his life the influence of his mother was particularly strong on his moral and intellectual life, and the impressions then made have continued.

He attended the best country schools in Surry, private and public, until he became old enough to go to Randolph-Macon, where, in 1886, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He taught school during the session of 1887-88, attended the University of Virginia during the session of 1888-89, and took a full law course under John B. Minor, though he never took a degree. His own inclinations determined the choice of his profession, as his parents left the matter of a life profession absolutely to him.

In 1890, Judge Barham moved to Newport News, where he was made justice of the peace, almost against his will. He continued the practice of his profession with much success, and won

the confidence of the people to such an extent, that, when, in 1896, Newport News was incorporated a city, he was, without any opposition, made first judge of the corporation court—a position which he still (1906) holds, to the entire satisfaction of the community.

Judge Barham says that, outside of the books of a strictly professional nature, he has found the following particularly helpful: the "Story of Sanford and Merton," the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," the works of Dean Swift, Dickens, Scott, Shakespeare, Milton, Goldsmith, and of the standard historians—such as Wirt, Green, Macaulay, and others. While at college he gave considerable attention to gymnastics, and was fond of tennis, walking, etc.; but of late other occupations have interfered, and he has often felt the need of more exercise than he has taken.

In his political views Judge Barham is a Democrat, and has given loyal allegiance to the doctrines of the party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

While at college he joined the Phi Delta Theta fraternity; and during his stay in Smithfield he was a private in the Old Dominion light infantry.

His philosophy of life is contained in the following words: "Be not greedy for gain; try to get the best education you can; bend your energies on your special life work; be interested in the affairs of your state and nation, but avoid being a small politician; seek above all things the kingdom of God and His righteousness."

On December 8, 1896, Judge Barham married Emma Louise Biggers, and they have had four children.

His address is Number 127 Thirty-fourth Street, Newport News, Virginia.

CHARLES HENRY BEASLEY

BEASLEY, CHARLES HENRY, wholesale merchant, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, December 9, 1862, son of Henry S. and Mary S. (Jennings) Beasley. He is descended from an old Virginia family of English extraction, and for several generations his forefathers were residents of Caroline county. His father, though in moderate circumstances, was esteemed by the people of his section and for some years served as sheriff of Caroline county. He died when his son, Charles Henry, was about eight years of age, and Mrs. Beasley subsequently married Powhatan Henson, who proved to be a noble stepfather.

The boyhood of Mr. Beasley was passed in the country, where he was subject to wholesome home influences both on the part of his mother and his stepfather. Being the oldest in a family of eleven children, however, and under the necessity of depending upon his own efforts at an early age, his opportunities to secure an education were greatly limited.

He attended the common schools, where he improved whatever opportunities he had, and in 1882 entered the country store of B. W. Landrum, at New Glasgow Depot, as a salesman, and, in 1883, was transferred to Amherst Depot. After this, he farmed for two years, and, in 1887, established himself with S. A. Love, in Lynchburg, Virginia, with whom he remained for a period of seven years. In 1894, he organized the firm of C. H. Beasley and Brother, consisting of his brother, E. C. Beasley, and himself, and engaged in general merchandising on Ninth street. In 1896, he removed to Commerce street, and has since confined his efforts entirely to the wholesale trade.

By industry, fair dealing, up-to-date business methods, and a goodly stock of the heroic virtues, Mr. Beasley has built up gradually and conserved a large and constantly increasing trade throughout the South.

On November 11, 1884, he married Laura B. Fogus, daughter of A. L. and S. E. Fogus. They have one child, Charles H. Beasley, who is now (1906) living.

Mr. Beasley has been a member of the Centenary Methodist church of Lynchburg for more than a quarter of a century, and is at present a member of the board of stewards and treasurer of the church. He is a Democrat in politics, though he takes little part in political affairs except what is demanded of every progressive citizen.

His address is Lynchburg, Virginia.

GEORGE S. BERNARD

BERNARD, GEORGE S., soldier, lawyer and man of letters, was born at Culpeper court-house, Virginia, August 27, 1837, and is the son of David Meade Bernard and Elizabeth Mildred Ashby. His father was, for nearly a quarter of a century, clerk of the corporation court of Petersburg.

Mr. Bernard's colonial ancestry embraces Bernards and Ashbys and Stiths, who were identified with Virginia from the latter part of the seventeenth century. Among them, Colonel John Stith, first of the name in the colony and ancestor of Rev. William Stith, the Virginia historian and the president of the ancient college of William and Mary, was himself a distinguished citizen of Virginia, and a prominent figure during the period of Bacon's rebellion; while Captain John Ashby, Mr. Bernard's maternal great-grandfather, bore no inconspicuous part as a soldier in the armies of the American revolution.

Mr. Bernard's mother having died when he was an infant, he grew up in the charge and under the care of his paternal grandmother. His father gave him every educational facility in his power; and he attended the best schools of Petersburg until he was eighteen years old. In 1855, he entered the University of Virginia, where he remained for two sessions, graduating in three of its schools. After leaving the university, he taught for a session of nine months in the family of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Essex county, United States senator from Virginia; and while there, under Mr. Hunter's advice, and with access to his fine library, he made a diligent study of history.

In 1859, Mr. Bernard, having studied law in the office of the late Judge William T. Joynes, was admitted to the bar in the city of Petersburg. Upon the breaking out of the War between the States, he entered, in April, 1861, the military service of the Confederate States; and, with the exception of about five months, when discharged on account of ill health, remained in the army until the sun set on the Confederacy at Appomattox court-house in April, 1865. His gallantry in battle is attested by the wounds

which he received in the battle of Crampton Gap, Maryland, September 14, 1862, where he was also captured and made prisoner; and in the battle of Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865.

After the war ended, Mr. Bernard was engaged for some months as local editor and reporter on the staff of the Petersburg "Daily Express." This position he gave up in December, 1865, to devote himself, as he has since done, exclusively to his profession. He has represented a number of important interests in his career as an attorney, among others having been for many years local counsel in the counties from Dinwiddie to Nansemond for the Norfolk and Western railroad.

From 1870 to 1879, a year or two excepted, Mr. Bernard served as a member of the school board of Petersburg. During the legislative sessions of 1877 to 1879, he was a member of the house of delegates in the general assembly of Virginia, where, among other efficient services, he rendered the very valuable one of securing the enactment of a law requiring insurance companies to print the restrictive provisions of their policies in large type.

Mr. Bernard has been a frequent contributor to the press, and in 1885 published a volume entitled "Civil Service Reform vs. The Spoils System," which attracted attention and favorable comment from the newspapers throughout the country. He has also edited a volume of war reminiscences, called "War Talks of Confederate Veterans," two of the chapters of which are contributions of his own pen. This book has received favorable comment from the press.

Mr. Bernard was for several years commonwealth's attorney for the city of Petersburg, and has been a referee in bankruptcy from 1898 to the present time (1906). Several of his opinions filed in bankruptcy cases have been adopted by the District court of the United States for the Eastern district of Virginia and appear in the "Federal Reporter" and "American Bankruptcy Reports." The regard in which he is held by his brethren of the local bar is evinced in his election to the office of president of the Petersburg Bar association.

Various biographical sketches and notices of Mr. Bernard have been published, among which may be mentioned those in

the "Richmond Commercial and Tobacco Leaf" of March 3, 1879; in "Virginia and Virginians" (Brock), Volume 2; and in the Century edition of the "Richmond Leader," of November 26, 1901.

Mr. Bernard is independent in his political views and affiliations; in his religious preference, he is an Episcopalian.

In June, 1870, Mr. Bernard married Fanny Rutherfoord, a daughter of the late Samuel J. Rutherfoord, of Richmond, and a niece of John Rutherfoord, ante-bellum governor of the commonwealth. They had five children, a son and four daughters.

Mr. Bernard's address is Petersburg, Virginia.

LAUNCELOT MINOR BLACKFORD

BLACKFORD, LAUNCELOT MINOR, schoolmaster, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, February 23, 1837, and is the son of William M. and Mary Berkeley (Minor) Blackford. Mr. Blackford's father was an editor and bank cashier in Lynchburg. At one time he held an appointment under the government, being charge d'affairs at Bogota. He was a man of sterling integrity of character, of amiable temper and wielded a facile pen. His wife, the mother of L. M. Blackford, was a woman of many beautiful virtues and of cultivated tastes, and exercised a potent influence over her children; and few families of this day have ever furnished more useful and valuable men than the Blackfords, of Lynchburg. All Virginians knew the late Captain Charles M. Blackford, the late Doctor Benjamin Blackford, and, last, but not least, the subject of this article. To home influence Mr. Launcelot Minor Blackford largely attributes his success in life. The high ideals set for him in his home, the precepts and the practice of his gifted father, the teachings of his excellent mother—all are bearing fruitage to-day.

The earliest American ancestor of Mr. Blackford was John Carter, of Corotoman, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Virginia. John's third wife, Sarah Ludlow, was the mother of Robert, familiarly known as "King Carter," who was the direct progenitor of Mr. Blackford.

Launcelot Blackford was sent to the best day schools of Lynchburg. While carrying on his studies there, he was a great reader, his tastes being always literary. In 1860, he took the Master's degree (M. A.) at the University of Virginia. Just as he was about to choose his lifework and settle down to it, the war tocsin sounded. Virginia called upon her sons to hurl back the invading armies, and he answered her summons. We find him serving as a private in the Rockbridge artillery, a company composed largely of university and college graduates and students of theological seminaries, one of the most highly cultivated body

of soldiers that ever went out to war since the days of ancient Athens. Mr. Blackford afterward became clerk to the military court of Longstreet's corps, and later was adjutant of the 24th Virginia infantry.

The war over, Mr. Blackford became a teacher. From 1865-1870 he was associate principal of the Norwood school, Nelson county, which was for many years one of the leading boys' schools of Virginia. In 1870 he became principal of the Episcopal high school. Of this school no Virginian need be told. Indeed its reputation attracts boys from all parts of the United States. Its students stand high in the colleges and universities, and have distinguished themselves in the learned profession. The credit for all this is largely due to the attainments and the ability of Mr. Blackford.

Mr. Blackford's work has won recognition. In 1904, the Washington and Lee university conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

Mr. Blackford is an Episcopalian and his wisdom and experience are highly valued in the church. For forty years he has sat in the annual councils of the diocese of Virginia, he has been three times elected to represent his diocese in the General convention, and, since 1890, has been a member of the standing committee of the diocese.

On August 5, 1884, he was married to Eliza Chew Ambler, daughter of Rev. John Ambler, of the well-known family of Yorktown and Jamestown, one of whom married Chief Justice Marshall. They have had seven children, of whom five are now (1906) living.

Mr. Blackford's address is Alexandria, Virginia.

CALVIN SIMEON BLACKWELL

BLACKWELL, CALVIN SIMEON, was born March 27, 1850, in Roanoke county, Virginia. He was the son of Robert M. and Lucy A. (Shank) Blackwell. His father was a farmer, kind-hearted, honest, industrious, and very popular.

The earliest known ancestors of the family in America emigrated from England. Samuel Blackwell settled in Heathsville, Northumberland county, Virginia, in 1680. In the court-house of Northumberland county, on a small tablet five feet long and four feet wide, is carved the Blackwell coat-of-arms and beneath it is the following family history:

SAMUEL BLACKWELL 1680-1732
Vestryman & Justice
CAPT. SAMUEL BLACKWELL 1710-1762
Member of Legislature & Vestryman
WILLIAM BLACKWELL 1713-1772
Sheriff of Fauquier Co.

JOHN BLACKWELL
JOSEPH BLACKWELL } Revolutionary patriots.

COL. SAMUEL BLACKWELL 1785-1835
MAJOR HIRAM BLACKWELL of the War of 1812
COL. FERDINAND BLACKWELL—Commonwealth Atty. 1846-1856
LIEUT. OSCAR BLACKWELL—C. S. A. 1861-65
LIEUT. T. B. BLACKWELL—C. S. A. 1861 (Killed)

The old family estate of the Blackwells was located on the Wicomico river. It included three thousand acres which, in 1680, were given in patent by the king to Samuel Blackwell. The mansion was erected in 1698, and stood, still in the possession of the family, until five years ago, when it was burned. Only the walls now stand. Calvin Blackwell's branch of the family has descended through William Blackwell, sheriff of Fauquier, whose

son Thomas moved to Halifax county in 1780. His son James moved to Bedford in 1799. He was the father of Calvin Blackwell's grandfather, Moses. Calvin's father, Robert, moved to Roanoke, where his son Calvin was born.

Calvin Blackwell was reared in the country. Here he enjoyed perfect health. Much of his time was spent in labor on the farm. At ten years of age he was a great reader. He was also fond of dogs and of the chase, which he eagerly pursued in the mountains among which he was brought up.

Speaking of the regular tasks imposed upon him in youth, Mr. Blackwell declares that they were very regular and very abundant. During the first three years of the war, it was a part of his duty to cut and haul wood for his neighbors, the "war widows," to help them on their farms, and to assist them in securing a living while their husbands were off in the service.

His efforts in securing an education were equally strenuous. After Lee's surrender he walked a thousand miles north in order to get money to go to college.

In early life Calvin Blackwell lost his mother. At that time he did not go to school; he did, however, read many books. The chief formative influences which affected him during that period were communion with nature in the solitude of the mountains, and his books, which, by night, he read by light of the pine knot fire. Afterward, Mr. Blackwell attended the commercial school at Lodogo, Indiana, from which he graduated, and later he was granted the degree of Master of Arts by the Drake university, Des Moines, Iowa. In the years from 1872 to 1874, Mr. Blackwell took the theological course at Oskaloosa college, Iowa, receiving, upon its completion, the degree of Th. D., and in 1898 Howard college, Alabama, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Mr. Blackwell's special reading has been in the line of his profession. He has taught elocution and the dramatic arts and, to some extent, has specialized in that department.

Like the Apostle, Mr. Blackwell heard the divine injunction to preach the Gospel, and, in 1872, he entered upon the work of the mininstry. Since that time, his principal work has been that of preaching. Mr. Blackwell has served as a pastor in Nor-

folk, Virginia; in Brooklyn, New York; in St. Louis, Missouri; and in Chicago, Illinois; and also as secretary of the Baptist Young People's union of the South. From 1881 to 1883 he was superintendent of public schools in Norfolk, Virginia.

In April, 1864, when but fourteen years of age, Mr. Blackwell entered the Confederate States army, enlisting in Company F of the 2nd Virginia Junior reserves, of which company he was made orderly sergeant. On March 1, 1864, he was transferred to the 36th regiment, Company F, and served there until the surrender.

Dr. Blackwell is author of a work entitled "New Light on the Old Book." For their insurance benefit he has become a member of three or four fraternal orders. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion, a Baptist. He is a member of several literary clubs and national organizations. Mr. Blackwell is not only a clergyman but a platform orator. From press notices, the following may be inserted:

"Mr. Blackwell's birth and experience in the South, as a Virginian who wore the gray under Lee, and his residence in New York, St. Louis and Chicago, give him the warmth and feeling of a Southerner and also the quickness of calculation of the Northerner, which admirably fit him to speak upon the theme of his last lecture, 'The Perils of the Republic.'" "Post-Dispatch," St. Louis.

"We publish the sermons of the Reverend Calvin S. Blackwell, because of their great beauty and power." "Farmer's Voice," Chicago.

"The three thousand people in Cooper institute meeting, yesterday afternoon, were perfectly under the influence of a young Southern orator, Reverend Calvin S. Blackwell." "New York Star."

"He has made an enviable reputation as a word painter." "St. Louis Republican."

Dr. Blackwell finds his amusement and recreation in baseball, which he began to play in college in 1868.

To the young, Mr. Blackwell's advice is: "Have a high ideal to start with. Then work, work, work; with hands, head and heart."

On August 30, 1881, Dr. Blackwell was married to Fannie de Jarnette, youngest daughter of Colonel Robert E. de Jarnette, of Caroline county, Virginia. Of this marriage two children have been born, both of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is 234 Fairfax Avenue, (Ghent) Norfolk, Virginia.

ROBERT EMORY BLACKWELL

BLACKWELL, ROBERT EMORY, is the son of Rev. John Davenport and Julia Anna Butts Blackwell, and was born in Warrenton, Virginia, November 14, 1854. His father was a minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who held charges in Richmond, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Norfolk, and other cities in Virginia, and was chaplain in the Confederate army. The founder of the family in Virginia was Joseph Blackwell, who came from England, and settled in Westmoreland county. Another Joseph Blackwell, great-grandfather of our subject, received the first land-grant ever recorded in Fauquier county and was afterwards major in the War of the Revolution. His great-grandfather on his mother's maternal side was of French origin and settled in Southampton, where the Buttses, who are English, also located.

The childhood and youth of young Blackwell were spent chiefly in the country, and he was essentially a boy, healthy, fond of play, and of hunting, fishing and riding, with no special predilection for books. Though he had no special tasks involving manual labor, he learned to do most kinds of work done on a farm, and, after the war, took care of the cattle on his grandfather's farm. Although his mother died when he was twelve years of age, he recognizes her influence as strong in the development of his intellectual and spiritual life. While early accustomed to reading and always keenly interested in discussion of books between his father and his father's friends, he recalls the reading at a later day of the life of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby as furnishing an inspiration and an ideal which have been largely helpful. He thinks, however, that he has learned more from men with whom he has associated at college and throughout life than from books. His elementary education was received at Bethel academy, Fauquier county, Virginia; his collegiate training, at Randolph-Macon college, where he took the A. M. degree in 1874. He also studied two semesters

at Leipsic. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Washington and Lee university, and from Wofford college, South Carolina.

He began his life work as a teacher at Randolph-Macon college in 1871, when he was appointed tutor in Latin, German and French. This led to his choosing teaching as his profession, a profession which he has steadily pursued, and in which he has been greatly helped by the example of the men with whom he has associated, more particularly Thomas R. Price, James A. Harrison, James A. Duncan, and R. M. Smith. He regards home influence and home guidance as most pregnant for good, but regards school and college associations and the contact with students and professors as invaluable.

Dr. Blackwell's whole adult life up to 1899 was given to teaching as professor of English at Randolph-Macon college. In that year he was elected vice-president of the college, and in 1902, president, still retaining his professorship. From 1903 to 1905, he served on a commission appointed by the Bishops to prepare a ritual and catechism to be used in common by the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Outside of his collegiate duties, his energies have been given chiefly to an effort to improve the schools and the teaching throughout the commonwealth.

Though a Democrat in politics, he, in 1896, took the stump against W. J. Bryan and the free coinage of silver. As an author, Dr. Blackwell is favorably known. He was associated with Dr. James A. Harrison in preparing, "Easy Lessons in French" and with Dr. W. W. Smith in "Parallel Syntax Chart of Latin, Greek, English, German, and French." President Blackwell is fond of hunting, bicycling, tennis, and other sports. When a student at college, he was pitcher and captain of the base-ball team. Dr. Blackwell's administration of the affairs of Randolph-Macon college has been highly successful in increasing the number of matriculates, enlarging the funds of the institution, and adding to its noble reputation.

August 28, 1877, Professor Blackwell was married to Theela Epia Duncan, daughter of the distinguished Dr. James A. Duncan, president of Randolph-Macon college. They have had one child, who is still living.

President Blackwell's address is Ashland, Virginia.

JAMES EDWARD BOWMAN

BOWMAN, JAMES EDWARD, was born at Amherst, Amherst county, Virginia, January 3, 1873. His father, Gilbert E. Bowman, was a farmer, a man of methodical and systematic habits, who was for many years the deputy treasurer of his county. Mr. Bowman's grandparents came to America from England, one of them, Captain I. S. Tinsley, serving in the War of 1812.

Mr. Bowman was a strong and healthy boy and from his earliest youth performed the various tasks that fall to the lot of a farmer's boy. He was fond of his books, and so eager to acquire knowledge that he frequently took them to the field to study during the moments he could spare from work. His taste for outdoor sports acquired in his youth still continues and he finds his recreation in manhood in bicycling, horseback riding and tennis.

The influence of the father over the young man was very strong, and guided by his advice Mr. Bowman overcame the many difficulties in the way of acquiring the means by which to secure his education and passed successfully through the public schools of his county, the Kenmore high school, and entered William and Mary college. Mr. Bowman was exceedingly fortunate in his teachers, being brought in contact with men to whom he could look up with affection and esteem and of whom he still holds high regard. He succeeded accordingly in equipping himself well for a business life acquiring great proficiency especially in bookkeeping, typewriting, letter writing and telegraphy.

After teaching in the public schools of Amherst county for two years he entered the Bank of Amherst and by keeping constantly before him high ideals of integrity, sobriety and morality, and by watchful care in his work which he considered due his employers, he became the cashier, which position he now holds. In addition to his connection with the bank Mr. Bowman represents the Mutual Life Insurance company of New

Yours very truly,

J. E. Bowman

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York, in Amherst, and is notary public for the county of Amherst.

Mr. Bowman is an Odd Fellow; he is a Democrat in his politics and is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

On September 13, 1899, he married Mary Reed, daughter of Dr. James C. Reed, of the Virginia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, and niece of the late Maj. Walter Reed. They have one child now (1906) living.

His address is Amherst, Amherst County, Virginia.

ELISHA HOLMES BOYD

BOYD, ELISHA HOLMES, lawyer and soldier, was born April 3, 1840, in Boydville, near Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia (now West Virginia). His father, Rev. Andrew Hunter Holmes Boyd, D. D., Presbyterian clergyman, was one of the most learned theologians and eloquent pulpit orators of his church; his mother, Eleanor Francis (Williams) Boyd, a woman of unusual intellectual attainments and of earnest piety, wielded a powerful influence in the molding of his character, both intellectually and morally. His blood is English-Irish. The American branch of the family was founded in the eighteenth century by John Boyd and William Williams, from England, and Joseph Holmes, from Ireland. The latter, his great-grandfather, served with distinction as a colonel in the American army of the Revolutionary war; Elisha Boyd, his grandfather, was one of the most prominent lawyers of his time, and served gallantly in the War of 1812, as a colonel. The family has been prominent in Virginia for a long time, though its members have had little inclination to seek political honors; and, while none have been very wealthy, all of them have been well-to-do, and esteemed members of the state's highest and most cultured society—a society which has always placed good blood and worth before money.

He spent his early life in Winchester, Virginia; his preparatory education was obtained at the Winchester academy, and at the Tennent school in Pennsylvania. He then attended the University of Virginia and graduated from several of its schools. When the Civil war opened, he was a student at the university; but the momentous issues of the day so stirred his patriotic and fighting blood that he laid aside his books and enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. He was afterwards promoted to a lieutenancy, and served during the entire war, making a record worthy of his soldier ancestors.

At the close of the war he began the study of law, in Judge Richard Parker's law school, at Winchester, in 1866. In October

of the same year, having been admitted to the bar, he began the practice of law, in Winchester, where he has continued it ever since. His marked legal ability has brought tempting offers to move to fields of larger opportunities, but he loves his home, and his neighbors, as they love him, and has preferred to remain in Winchester, contented with his practice, and not in the least envying his brother lawyers of the large cities their big fees, knowing that in his life there is much that it is impossible for them to have.

He was president of the city council; is president of the school board, and a director of the Union bank of Winchester. In politics he is and has always been a Democrat, and attends the Presbyterian church. As a man he is everything that the term "Virginia gentleman" implies.

He was married October 16, 1866, to Lily Dandridge. Five children have been born to them, of whom two are now (1906) living.

Mr. Boyd's address is Number 120 North Braddock Street, Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia.

JAMES HAMILTON BROWNING

BROWNING, JAMES HAMILTON, physician and surgeon, was born at Fabers, Nelson county, Virginia, on August 15, 1866, son of James Peter and Mary Elizabeth (Gay) Browning. His American ancestors were of English descent and have been residents of Virginia for several generations. The founder of the Southern branch of the family was Jonathan Browning, great-grandfather of Dr. James Hamilton, who, after arrival in this country, first settled in Piedmont Virginia.

James Peter Browning was a railroad contractor, during the boyhood of his son, and, for a number of years, was engaged on contracts in various states throughout the South. The boyhood of James Hamilton Browning was spent in various states. He assisted his father in contract work, and thus, in early life, learned the principles of self-reliance, which have been of great value to him in more recent years.

When he entered the University of Virginia he was far from well. On account of delicate health he was obliged to withdraw from the institution for a part of two years and often studied in bed when preparing for examinations. He fixed upon the profession of medicine at an early period, and all his subsequent education was pursued with that point in view.

In addition to the common schools, Dr. Browning attended Wytheville Military academy, receiving a scholarship both years, the academic department of the University of Virginia, and the medical department of the same institution. In 1891, he was graduated in medicine, and received the degree of M. D., from the University of Virginia. Immediately thereafter he received an appointment in Dr. Hunter McGuire's hospital, (St. Luke's), Richmond, Virginia; but, the year following, he accepted a position as contract physician and surgeon with Mason, Hoge and Company, a large firm employing over one thousand men then engaged on the Chicago drainage canal. Subsequently he returned to Virginia, and resumed regular practice, in which he has achieved a place of high standing among the medical prac-

Yours Truly
J. H. Browning.

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titioners of the state. In 1901, he was appointed instructor in surgery in the University of Virginia, which position he held until he was elected professor of abdominal surgery in that institution. In 1903, he became president of the Martha Jefferson sanatorium, which position he still (1907) holds.

Dr. Browning is a member of the following fraternal and social organizations: Widows' Sons lodge, A. F. A. M.; Doctor's club; Radlands club; Nu Sigma Nu Greek letter society; Medical Society of Virginia; Piedmont Medical Society; and American Medical association. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Baptist. He has contributed many articles on medicine and surgery to leading medical journals.

On April 24, 1895, Dr. Browning married Roberta Coleman, daughter of R. E. and Margaret Alexander Coleman, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. They have had two children, Robert and Dorothy, the latter of whom is now (1907) living.

His address is 201 East High Street, Charlottesville, Virginia.

JOHN ALEXANDER BUCHANAN

BUCHANAN, JOHN ALEXANDER, lawyer, and jurist, is the son of James A. and Mary G. Buchanan, and was born in Smyth county, Virginia, October 7, 1843. His father was a farmer, and sprang from the genial, sturdy, and conservative Scotch-Irish stock who settled in the Valley of Virginia before the Revolution, and who did so much in winning the liberties of America, and in giving tone to the national character. J. A. Buchanan was reared in the country, and in childhood and youth was accustomed to the amusements, employments, and duties of the farmer boy. His early education was received at "old field schools," established in rural districts by neighbors for the benefit of their children, and conducted generally by men of education and character, whose purpose was not to coddle and indulge their pupils but to teach them something that would be useful and to train them for college or for the active duties of life. His collegiate training was received at Emory and Henry college, especially distinguished at that time for its literary societies, which exerted a great influence in stimulating and molding the characters and in evoking the energies of their members. When the War between the States began, young Buchanan though not yet having reached military age, promptly volunteered as a private in Company D, Virginia infantry, (Stonewall brigade) Confederate States army, in which he served from 1861 to 1865. He was in the thick of the fight on many fields, and was captured at Gettysburg in July, 1863, and kept in prison until February, 1865, when he was exchanged, joined his regiment, and shared its fortunes. After the war was over, Mr. Buchanan took the law course at the University of Virginia. At that time, there were gathered in that institution many choice spirits, consecrated by the privations, dangers, and hardships through which they had passed, and united as a band of brothers equipping themselves to serve their mother commonwealth under the darkness and the discouragements which rested on her. Having completed his

studies, he was licensed to practice his profession, and settled in Abingdon in Washington county, not far from the home of his childhood, and near the place of his collegiate education. Entering on his work with full appreciation of its dignity and importance and prosecuting it with intelligence and energy, he was inspired by the traditions of his adopted home and of the men who had made it illustrious:—the Johnstons, the Prestons, the Floyds, and many others of national reputation. It was not long before his name became known and his character appreciated, and his practice soon grew to such proportions as to spread his reputation throughout the whole of Southwestern Virginia.

Judge Buchanan has been a Democrat from early manhood and, loyal to his party and state, has consistently advocated the principles for which his party stands. He has never been willing to truckle to the dominant party, in order to acquire popularity, place, or power, but, true to his principles, has ever stood for what he believes to be truth and right. In religious preference, he is a Presbyterian.

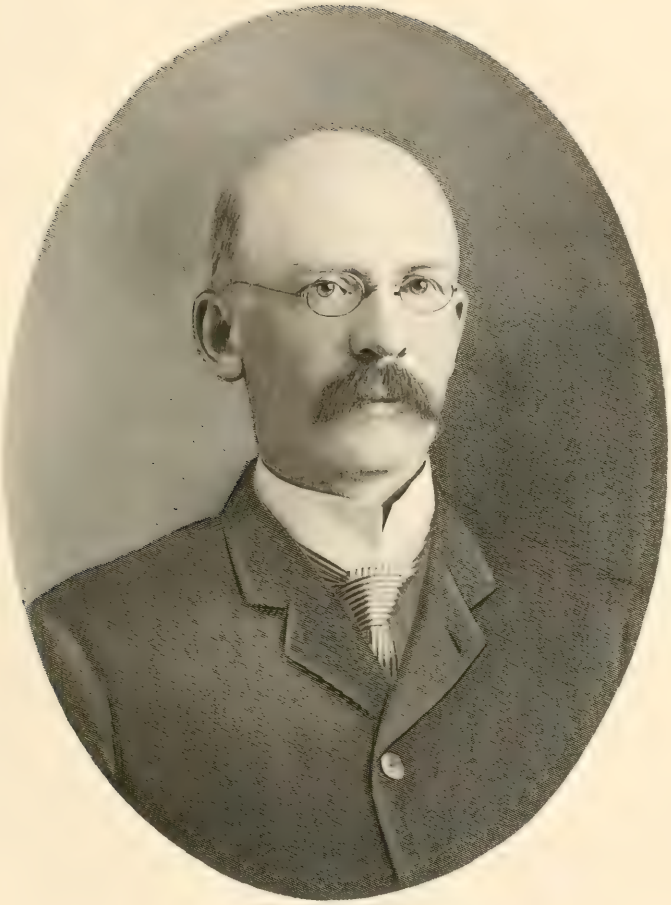
Up to 1885, Judge Buchanan's reputation was chiefly confined to the section of the state in which he has been born, educated and lived. His service in the house of delegates in 1885-87, however, soon made him known throughout the whole commonwealth. Two years later, he was elected from the ninth congressional district, to a seat in the house of representatives, where he served two terms, 1889-93, and, two years afterwards, he was elected a member of the supreme court of appeals.

His address is Emory, Washington County, Virginia.

JOSHUA FRY BULLITT

BULLITT, JOSHUA FRY, attorney-at-law, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, July 24, 1856. His parents were Joshua Fry Bullitt and Elizabeth Roland Smith. His earliest American ancestor was Benjamin Bullett (anglicised to Bullitt), a Huguenot, who emigrated from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled at Port Tobacco, Maryland, about 1689. His son, Benjamin, moved in 1727 to Fauquier county, Virginia, and the family continued in that colony until Alexander Scott Bullitt, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved to Kentucky. On his father's side, Mr. Bullitt is related to the Walkers, Christians, Henrys, Scotts, and Frys of Virginia. His mother was the eldest daughter of Dr. George W. Smith, who stood at the head of his profession in Louisville in the middle of the century. Among Mr. Bullitt's ancestors the most distinguished were Colonel John Henry, (father of Patrick Henry), Colonel Joshua Fry, professor of mathematics in William and Mary college, and afterwards colonel of the 1st Virginia regiment in the French and Indian war, Dr. Thomas Walker, of Castle Hill, Albemarle county, surveyor and explorer, Alexander Scott Bullitt, member of the Constitutional convention of Kentucky, in 1792, Cuthbert Bullitt, judge of the general court of Virginia, 1788 to 1791, and Joshua Fry Bullitt, Senior. The latter was a man of great legal ability, honesty, modesty, charity, courage and sincerity. He was a member of the city council of Louisville, a member of the legislature of Kentucky, city attorney of Louisville, reviser and editor of the "Codes of Practice" and "General Statutes" of Kentucky, and associate justice and chief justice of the supreme court of that state.

His son, the subject of this sketch, had, in early life, trouble with his eyes, and on this account never attended school, except for a few months at a time, until he was over twelve. He then entered the public schools of Louisville and made good progress until about sixteen, when his trouble returned. He



Yours truly,
J. F. Bullitt.

again quit school and spent the year in farming. In 1874, believing that he would never be able to obtain such an education as would enable him to practice law, he conceived the idea of learning truck gardening. He went to the suburbs of Newark, a fine truck section, and applied for work as a common hand. He obtained a place at sixteen dollars per month and board. Here he remained six months, learned to work, and along with it he obtained an insight into life from a laborer's point of view.

His year in Jersey, he believes to have been the best spent of his life. At the end, however, he was not enamored of gardening. His general health had been built up, his eye trouble gone, and his early ambition to become a lawyer again asserted itself. He went back to his books, attended the Rugby grammar school for a year, and won a scholarship in Washington and Lee university, which he entered in the fall of 1876. Here he remained two years. He took high rank in his classes and a leading part in college life, and especially in the literary societies and athletics. He next taught at Rugby for a year, and then studied law with a private class under his father and ex-attorney-general, James Speed. He also attended the summer lectures of Professor Minor in 1879 and 1883. He commenced the practice of law in 1880 in Louisville, with his father. In 1887, he and Henry C. McDowell, of Lexington, Kentucky, (now judge of the United States circuit court for the western district of Virginia), went to Mineral City, (now Big Stone Gap), formed a partnership, obtained work from the start and soon enjoyed a lucrative practice. In 1894, the firm of Bullitt and McDowell was dissolved, and in 1895, Mr. Bullitt formed a partnership with Mr. J. L. Kelly, with offices at Big Stone Gap and Bristol, Virginia. The firm of Bullitt and Kelly is one of the best known in Southwest Virginia. Their business is chiefly for corporations, but they do, also, a general practice, and are regarded as strong men in all lines of their profession. Mr. Bullitt is, also, active in the business affairs of his section, and is president of the Big Stone Gap Land company, the Century Land company, and the Virginia-Kentucky Coal corporation.

In politics he is a Cleveland Democrat, and before coming

to Virginia, and afterwards, until 1896, took an active part on the stump in every campaign. He did not, however, believe in several of the planks of the Chicago platform, and since then has not been active in party politics. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature in 1885-6, and a candidate for congress in Virginia, in 1896, but withdrew from the race after the adoption of the Chicago platform. He was first lieutenant and then captain of the Crescent Hill guards, (cavalry), which afterwards became Company E, of the Louisville legion. His military training stood him well in hand when he moved to Big Stone Gap. He and his partner, Mr. McDowell, organized the "Police Guard" of Big Stone Gap, a law-and-order organization established under authority of the town council. About forty of the best men of the town joined. Bullitt was elected captain. From one of the most disorderly of Southwest Virginia towns, Big Stone Gap soon became the most orderly. The "Guard" is still kept up. "Blue-Grass and Rhododendron," by John Fox, Jr., contains this dedication: "To Joshua Bullitt, Henry Clay McDowell, Horace Fox, the first three captains of the Guard." One of the stories of this book, "Civilizing the Cumberland," contains a very interesting account of the "Police Guard" and its captain.

In religion, he is a Unitarian in belief, though he does not belong to the Unitarian church. In philosophy, he is an evolutionist, and while not agreeing in all things with Herbert Spencer, he regards him as the greatest man who ever lived.

He is fond of amateur sports and athletics of all kinds. In 1897, he organized the Athletic association of Big Stone Gap, of which he was president until he resigned in 1906.

His favorite diversions are riding, shooting, tennis, pool, bass fishing, whist and chess.

He is the author of "Panics and Their Causes," which appeared in the "Southern Magazine" in 1894; of the "New Woman," an address delivered before the Alumni association of the Washington and Lee university in 1898, and afterwards published in the "Southern Collegian;" of "Trusts and Labor Unions," a paper read at the Virginia State Bar association meeting in 1903, and published in the "Reports" of the meeting;

and of "Objections to the Torrens System," a pamphlet which is given the credit of having defeated the Torrens bill in the Virginia legislature in 1905-6.

He is now engaged, at spare moments, on several essays, which he hopes some day to publish, the chief object of which is to show the bearing which the doctrines of evolution have on divers questions, little and large, old and new.

He was married in 1885 to Mrs. Maggie Talbott Churchill, only daughter of Jeremiah J. Talbott, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, a man of marked ability as scholar, poet, preacher, and orator—whose sermon on the assassination of Lincoln, delivered in the Calvary Episcopal church, in Louisville, Kentucky, April 18, 1864, made him famous all over the land. They have seven children: Mary Cummins, Mattie Bell, Virginia Howard, Margaret, Joshua Fry, Henry McDowell, and Julia Cooper.

His address is Big Stone Gap, Wise County, Virginia.

PRESTON WHITE CAMPBELL

CAMPBELL, PRESTON WHITE, lawyer, was born in Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia, January 4, 1874. His father was Edward McDonald Campbell; his mother, Ellen Sheffey White. Mr. Campbell's father has practiced medicine in Abingdon for many years, and is a man of great stability, honesty, and indomitable energy. All these characteristics, he has transmitted to his son.

Preston W. Campbell received his preliminary education in the public schools of Abingdon and the Abingdon Male academy. He afterwards entered the University of Virginia, where he spent the session of 1896-1897. Very soon after leaving the University, he began the practice of law in Abingdon, Virginia. The period between his leaving school and his entering the University was not lost; he worked in a tobacco factory and on an engineering corps, and thus learned self-reliance and economy. The influence of his mother on both his intellectual and moral life has been great, and the example of his father in the honest and strenuous life has been most potential. With such home influences, with the vigorous Scotch blood coursing through his veins, with the family pride to which he is richly entitled, to spur his ambition, a young man of his ability must almost of necessity achieve success in life, and make his way to the front. We are therefore not at all surprised when we find Mr. Campbell at twenty-five taking an honorable position at the bar of Abingdon, and attracting the attention of his fellow-citizens. If, however, he had been without ambition, even his home training, his family pride, and his Campbell blood would hardly have made him successful. Conjoined with the elements of success already mentioned, Mr. Campell has great ambition, the desire to do something, to be something, in life. Thus equipped, he, at twenty-five years of age, entered life as a lawyer, and as already said, soon began to rise. In 1901, when the people of Virginia were looking for their best men to draw up a new constitution, the people of Washington county and the city of

Bristol elected Mr. Campbell to this high honor. He was one of the youngest men of the Constitutional convention of 1901-1902, but not insignificant, not despised for his youth. He well represented the young manhood of his State, the new hope pulsating through the veins of his people. The part that he took in giving Virginia a new organic law suited to her present needs will be ever a pleasant remembrance to him, and, when age comes, will cheer and sustain him. To sign one's name to that new charter lifting some of the heaviest burdens from the necks of his fellow-citizens and making life brighter for unborn millions will be a priceless honor to him and his fellows of that valuable convention. In politics, he is a life-long Democrat; in church preference, a Presbyterian.

Mr. Campbell, as his name would indicate, is of Scotch descent. His first American ancestor was John Campbell, who came from Inverary, Scotland, 1726; settled near Lancaster, Pennsylvania; moved, in 1738, to Orange county, Virginia. John's son David, moved to Southwest Virginia, and became the founder of a large and distinguished family. Mr. Campbell's most distinguished ancestor was General William Campbell, the hero of King's Mountain. He was one of the brave colonels that overtook Ferguson, the Tory chief, at King's Mountain, and was chosen by his colleagues to take the lead. "Washington, Gates, and Greene, together with the Virginia legislature and the Continental congress, expressed their high sense of his merits and services." Lafayette and Jefferson ranked him among the greatest defenders of the American cause, and predicted great fame for him as hero of the Revolution. Another eminent ancestor of P. W. Campbell, was David Campbell, governor of Virginia. Hardly less distinguished were Colonel Arthur Campbell, a pioneer of Southwest Virginia, and John Campbell, treasurer of the United States in Jackson's administration. Other members of this family have distinguished themselves in war and peace, and their biographies are to be found in every library.

Mr. Preston W. Campbell's success has been achieved in the face of many difficulties. The lack of full collegiate training he has tried to remedy by private reading and study, his favorite

books being histories and biographies. With grit, energy, ambition, and ability, we may well predict for him a great and brilliant future. Of his family, we have said far more than he would say in many a long day's talk by the fire. He stands on his own merit. He will become the architect of his own future. The success that he longs for is not to be based upon pedigree, but upon energy, earnestness and character.

His address is Abingdon, Virginia.

Yours Sincerely,

James Cannon Jr.

JAMES CANNON, JR.

CANNON, JAMES, JR., was born at Salisbury, Wicomico county, Maryland, November 13, 1864, and his parents were James Cannon and Lydia Primrose. The Cannon family came from England and the Primrose from Scotland. They were people of respectable standing, and did their part industriously in reclaiming the waste places. James Cannon, Sr., was a successful merchant, and was distinguished for his sound judgment and high Christian character. For many years, he was interested in the education of the people, and was chairman of the county school board.

James Cannon, Jr. was physically a delicate boy though he was never sickly. Like most boys of his age he liked outdoor sports, but was always ready to lend a helping hand in the family when desired. He sawed wood, attended to his own riding horse, and was usually paid by his father for his work. His mother's influence was especially helpful on his moral and spiritual being. Salisbury was a town of about 2500 people, and had a good high school, which young Cannon attended. At the proper age he went to Randolph-Macon college, where he was graduated, in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which he took one year's post-graduate work at this excellent institution.

From 1885 to 1888 he attended Princeton Theological seminary, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He also took post-graduate courses in ethics, philosophy, history and Assyriology at Princeton and received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1903, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by his alma mater, Randolph-Macon college.

He began the active work of life November 13, 1888, in the capacity of a minister in the Charlotte circuit of the Virginia conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, being determined to the choice of his profession by the conviction that God wanted him to preach the Gospel. After a year spent in the circuit he was sent to Newport News, where he had charge of a

church for two years from 1889 to 1891. Then he went to Farmville, where he preached from 1891 to 1894. From 1894 to 1903 he was editor of the "Methodist Recorder," and he is at present (1906) principal of Blackstone Female institute (since 1894); secretary of education of the Virginia conference of the Methodist church (since 1896); editor of the "Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate" (since 1904); and president of the Virginia State Anti-Saloon league (since 1904). In all these various offices Mr. Cannon has shown ability, industry and sagacity. His work at the Blackstone Female institute has served to make that one of the finest schools in the South. He is a fluent and polished writer on religious and moral questions, and he has done as much as any other man in the state to promote the cause of temperance and to bring about the present excellent system of legislation regarding the saloons.

Mr. Cannon is a member of the Sigma Chi Greek letter fraternity, and he is also a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

In politics he is an Independent, but generally votes the Democratic ticket. In religion he is, as already stated, a Methodist, and as such has done much good in the world.

His favorite form of amusement is playing tennis and other innocent games with his children.

In estimating the relative strength of the influences which have given direction to his life, he ranks father, mother and wife first, college and seminary second, private study third, contact with men fourth, and early companionship fifth. In speaking of his failures in life he says, "I had hoped to be more prominent in purely secular matters, but became conscious that nothing of a purely secular nature was worthy of the effort." Requested to give some advice to young men, he writes: "The secret of true success in life lies in a proper sense of our responsibility to God. This may not always bring great results in purely secular affairs but will be sure to lead us into paths of virtue and usefulness to our fellow-beings."

Mr. Cannon is a man of decided literary ability, and while he has written no books, he has published many tracts on education, religion and temperance, and made many valuable and thoughtful addresses.

On August 1, 1888, he married Lura Virginia Bennett, and they have had nine children, of whom seven are now (1906) living.

Mr. Cannon's address is Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia.

JOHN HENRY CARLISLE

CARLISLE, JOHN HENRY, railroad superintendent, was born at Lexington, McLean county, Illinois, October 23, 1860. His father was Thomas Calvin Carlisle, a lawyer, and for a period mayor of the town of Chenoa, Illinois. His mother was Rebecca Jane Carlisle.

His first ancestor in America was Henry Carlisle, who came to the colonies from the north of England early in the seventeenth century, and settled in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carlisle grew up in a village and later in a city; and attended the Chenoa high school, in which he received his education. He began the active work of life in 1877, as a clerk for the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad; and has remained in the railway service continuously up to the present (1906) time. He has occupied the following positions: 1877 to 1878, clerk for the Chicago and Alton railway; 1878 to 1880, clerk, operator and train dispatcher, T. P. and W. railway; 1881 to 1882 operator and dispatcher, Chicago and Alton railway; part of 1882, agent P. and P. U. railroad; 1882 to 1884, train dispatcher, Wabash railroad; 1884 to 1889, train dispatcher, Chesapeake and Ohio railway; 1889 to 1891, chief train dispatcher, Chesapeake and Ohio railway; 1891 to 1893, train-master, Chesapeake and Ohio railway; 1893 to 1897, assistant superintendent, Chesapeake and Ohio railway; 1897 to the present (1906) time, superintendent, Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

Mr. Carlisle is a Mason, and has held the office of commander of Alleghany commandery Number 23, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Piedmont club of Lynchburg, Virginia, of the Commonwealth club, of Richmond, Virginia, and of the Railroad club of Richmond.

He is a Presbyterian. In politics he is a Democrat; but changed to the Republican party on the free silver issue.

He married Ida Rosalie Frierson.

His address is Clifton Forge, Virginia.

Yours truly
J. H. Carlisle

PUBLIC LIBRARY

JAMES CALDER CASSELL

CASSELL, JAMES CALDER, railroad official, assistant to the president of the Norfolk and Western railway, and contractor, was born at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1856, son of Jacob E. and Mary Cassell. He is of German extraction, his forbears on his father's side having originally come from Hesse-Cassel, in Germany; while the founder of the American branch of the family in the maternal line was Rev. John Winebrenner, founder of the Church of God (sometimes called the Bethel church), and author of "The Life of Christ."

His father, a man of domestic habits and good intellectual attainments, passed his life in Pennsylvania, where he led a very active career, and attained to considerable prominence. He was in turn farmer, merchant, politician, member of the Pennsylvania state legislature, and agent for the Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Cassell was brought up in the village of Mount Joy, where he received a fair common school education. He was a robust lad, fond of outdoor sports, and at the age of twelve he was appointed page in the Pennsylvania legislature, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. When he left home he received a dictionary from his father and a Bible from his mother, which subsequently became the basis of a broader education, acquired largely by studying at night. A few years later, he studied telegraphy, and accepted a post as operator at the west end of the Susquehanna bridge, five miles west of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1879, he was made train-master on the Shenandoah Valley railroad; in 1884, he was transferred from the Shenandoah Valley railroad to the Norfolk and Western railway, as train-master at Lynchburg; and, in 1889, he was promoted to superintendent of the Lynchburg division. From this time up to July, 1899, he served as superintendent at Roanoke, Radford, and Crewe, Virginia, when he was promoted, at the age of forty-three, to general superintendent of the road. In 1902, he was compelled to relinquish the position on account of

failing health, and took an extensive trip through Europe and the West India islands. After an extended rest, he was appointed assistant to the general manager on January 1, 1903, and held that office until his appointment to the position of assistant to the president of the Norfolk and Western railroad on February 1, 1905, which post he held until November, 1905, when, owing to continued impaired health, he resigned to engage in other business.

Since his initial connection with the railroad business, Mr. Cassell spent six years with the Pennsylvania railroad, and twenty-six years with the Norfolk and Western. He has also been a member of the car service committee of the American Railway association. His rise in the service has been due to unusual abilities, close application to his work, and his skill as an operating officer. His policy has been one of open and fair dealing without the slightest tinge of favoritism. During the past decade the growth in wealth and usefulness of the Norfolk and Western has been phenomenal and this has been due largely to its able management. In this, Mr. Cassell has been one of the leading factors, and his promotion to a place of responsibility next in dignity to the president was a merited recognition of his work. He is now engaged in a large contracting business. The firm name is Cassell and Elliott, and their principal offices are at Roanoke, Virginia.

He has from the outset been a warm friend and supporter of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian association in Roanoke, and was for several years vice-chairman of the committee on management. He is likewise an enthusiastic supporter of the work of the association generally, and is a steadfast friend of the city, state and international movements as well. His strong character and attractive manners have made him an unusual force in all kinds of Christian work, both in the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member, and in allied bodies.

In politics, he supports the Democratic party in state and local issues, and the Republican party in national issues. He defends this course on the ground that differing conditions demand separate issues. He enjoys all outdoor sports, and in recent years has been an ardent enthusiast of golf. During his

tour abroad he contributed to the Roanoke "Times" a series of travel letters of unusual interest, portraying the characteristics of foreign peoples and giving intelligent insight into their social and economic conditions.

On November 13, 1883, Mr. Cassell married Emma Boyer. They have had two children, one of whom is now (1906) living.

His address is Roanoke, Roanoke County, Virginia.

WILLIAM BRIGGS COCKE

COCKE, WILLIAM BRIGGS, was born November 21, 1868, at Smithville Farm, Sussex county, Virginia, and his parents are Charles Leonard Cocke and Laura Julia Briggs, his wife. His father was descended from Richard Cocke, of Malvern Hill in Henrico county, who emigrated to this country in 1636 from Leeds in England, and founded a numerous and distinguished family in Virginia. Charles Leonard Cocke was a lawyer, who practiced his profession with great success, and was noted for his truthfulness and regard for the rights of others. For many years, he served as judge of the county court of Sussex and Greensville, and was commonwealth's attorney of Sussex.

William B. Cocke's physical condition in childhood was excellent, and the pecuniary circumstances of his family saved him from manual labor. The influence of his mother for good was particularly strong upon him. He attended Davis Military school at La Grange, North Carolina, and afterwards studied law under his father and at the University of Virginia. As a boy, he took interest in his father's practice, and the profession of the law was the dream of his early boyhood. Thus the relative strength of the influences determining his life was as follows: First home influence, second private study, and third study of human nature. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1890, and May 28, 1891, was elected commonwealth's attorney of Sussex county, which position he has, by reëlections, continued to hold to the present time. He is a lawyer of marked ability and is the counsel for various corporations in Sussex county, such as the Surry Lumber company; the Surry, Sussex and Southampton Railroad company; the Camp Manufacturing company; the Brunswick Lumber company; the Gray Lumber company; the Bank of Stony Creek, Incorporated; and other important clients.

The books which he has found most helpful have been Blackstone's Commentaries, containing as they do so much of history and other information besides law.

Yours Truly
W. D. Cockle

In politics Mr. Cocke is a Democrat and in religion he is an Episcopalian. Asked to offer some suggestions for the benefit of young Americans, he writes that in his opinion the best way to ensure success is to cultivate a love of home, reverence for parents, and respect for morality; to be scrupulous about the truth; to form high ideals as early as possible in life; to be careful in the selection of friends; to make an early choice of life's work; to cherish implicit confidence in one's success in the work chosen, and to put forward all the elements of energy, push and perseverance toward the desired end.

On June 9, 1903, he married Miss Jessie Garland Adams, of Blackstone, Virginia.

His address is Sussex Court-House, Virginia.

HOWSON WHITE COLE

COLE, HOWSON WHITE, M. D., physician and druggist; was born on a farm in Pittsylvania county, near Danville, Virginia, December 11, 1830. His father, John Lipscomb Cole, M. D., a successful physician, was a fine old Virginia gentleman, who was never so happy as when entertaining friends in his hospitable home. His mother, Cassandra Caroline (White) Cole, was the type of woman that everybody loves.

He is of English-Scotch ancestry, but no records of the founders of the family in America have been preserved. His early life was divided between the city and the country, and when very young he decided that, like his father, he would be a physician. His preparatory education was obtained at Caldwell institute, Greensboro, North Carolina; he then attended Emory and Henry college, but took no degree; in 1851-52, he was a student at the Medical college of South Carolina, whence he went to Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which graduated him M. D., in 1854. He began to practice in 1856, in Greensboro, North Carolina, but the location not altogether suiting him he moved, in 1858, to Danville, Virginia, where he soon made many friends and built up a large and profitable practice.

At the beginning of the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Danville Blues, one of the first companies that started for the seat of war, but was at once detailed for medical service. His health, never robust, then broke down, and much to his chagrin, he was discharged on account of physical disabilities. He then volunteered as a surgeon, without rank or pay, and, until the close of the war, served in the field and in hospitals, as occasion required and health permitted. Shortly after the war, his health continuing bad, he was compelled to give up his large and growing practice. He then went into the drug business, which he at once placed upon a higher plane and more scientific basis than any predecessor had done, and it was

Yours very truly
H. W. Cole

not long before "Cole's drug store," besides making money for its owner, became one of the landmarks of Danville. In 1870, he was forced by a sense of public duty, much against his inclination, to become the Democratic, or "conservative," candidate for mayor, at the first municipal election after the war, having been selected by the best citizens as the only man with sufficient personal popularity to defeat the candidate of the combined negroes, carpet-baggers and scalawags. He was elected, and was reëlected in 1872, and in 1874, without opposition. During this period of Danville's history, the negroes were very disorderly and insubordinate. Shortly after Dr. Cole's election as chief magistrate of the city, a negro boy was arrested and confined in jail. A large mob of negroes gathered about the jail for the purpose of delivering the prisoner. It was a threatening situation. Dr. Cole read the riot act and ordered the mob to disperse, but as it held its ground, he summoned the local military company and ordered them to charge bayonets, which was done and the mob dispersed without much bloodshed and with no loss of life. Dr. Cole's firmness and impartiality in his conduct of the office strengthened him more and more in popular favor, but in 1876, believing that some other Democrat could be elected, and thoroughly tired of the position, he positively refused to be again a candidate for the mayoralty, though he was promised an increased salary if he would remain in office. After leaving the mayoralty he accepted the position of coroner, with its light duties, but after eight or ten years service he resigned and refused to hold any office thereafter. Meanwhile his business had been so profitable that it was not necessary for him to be longer burdened with its cares and he retired to the life of quiet leisure which his tastes craved. But he has never lost interest in the welfare of his city, and he is sure to be found at any public meeting held to enhance it. He is a type of citizen of which any town may be proud. He thinks home and early companionship were the most potent influences in his life, and advises the young to cultivate character-building, paying particular attention to honesty, truthfulness, industry, economy, politeness, readiness to lend a helping hand, and promptness in paying honest debts.

Mr. Cole was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the Danville Military institute, which owes no little of its success to his energetic and intelligent work in its behalf. He attends the Presbyterian church; is a Mason; also a member of the Medical society of Virginia. In his youth hunting was his favorite recreation, but during the later years of his life he has become an earnest devotee of chess.

On January 13, 1875, he married Lavelette Dupuy, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. They have had two sons, Dr. H. W. Cole, Jr., now assistant-surgeon in the United States navy, and Lavillon Dupuy Cole, both of whom are (1906) living.

Dr. Cole's address is Danville, Virginia.

Yours truly,
Aylett B. Coleman.

AYLETT BRECKINRIDGE COLEMAN

COLEMAN, AYLETT BRECKINRIDGE, attorney-at-law, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, September 29, 1870, and his parents were Hawes Nicholas Coleman and Nannie E. Watson his wife. The Colemans are closely related to a number of prominent families in Virginia and his ancestors, therefore, came to this country in very early days. His father who was a physician, was a graduate of the University of Virginia and the University of Pennsylvania and was at one time a member of the general assembly of Virginia.

Mr. Coleman was brought up in the country and had the usual experience of a country boy. He was healthy and vigorous and loved all outdoor sports. He acquired his elementary education in the schools of his county and afterwards attended the University of Virginia and Washington and Lee university, from which last institution he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1894.

In 1895 he began the practice of the law in Roanoke, Virginia, and has continued there ever since in the enjoyment of an ever increasing practice and reputation. For three years he was a school trustee, for four years a member of the city council, and for two terms he has been a member of the house of delegates for Roanoke city and Roanoke county. So well has Mr. Coleman acquitted himself in the public estimation that his name has been lately connected with a nomination for the state senate. The next legislature will have important measures to consider, and the state needs men with both heart and intellect in places of trust—such a man as Aylett B. Coleman.

Mr. Coleman is a man of fine sense and splendid social character. He is a member of the Shenandoah club and of the ancient order of Free Masons. In party affiliations he is a Democrat who has proved loyal and constant to the party platform, and in religious profession he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In 1895 he married Norma Randolph Caskie and they have had two children who are now (1906) living.

His address is Roanoke, Roanoke County, Virginia.

JOHN TINSLEY COLEMAN

COLEMAN, JOHN TINSLEY, lawyer, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, August 29, 1857. His father was Dr. Hawes N. Coleman, who practiced his profession of medicine successfully in Nelson county, and was for one term a member of the house of delegates of Virginia from that county. Mr. Coleman's mother was Sallie A. E. Tinsley.

The Coleman family has long been a prominent one in Virginia; and it has flourished especially in Caroline, Essex, Spottsylvania, and the Piedmont Virginia counties. The family tradition is that the first Coleman in the colony of Virginia came from England about 1640, and probably settled in the Rappahannock valley. Mr. Coleman is a grandson of Richard Hawes, governor of Kentucky during the War between the States, who was born in Caroline county, Virginia, February 6, 1797, and died in Bourbon county, Kentucky, May 25, 1877. Governor Hawes emigrated to Kentucky when a youth of thirteen, and was educated at Transylvania university. He practiced law at Winchester in that state, and was a member of the legislature from 1828 to 1836, when he was elected to the United States congress, and served until 1841. He advocated the cause of the South during the War between the States, and was elected governor of Kentucky by those who adhered to the Confederacy.

Governor Hawes was inaugurated at Frankfort, Kentucky, October 4, 1862, surrounded by the bayonets of General Bragg's army; but was compelled to leave the capital and the state before the advance of the Union army under Buell. He returned to Paris, Kentucky, after the war, where he became county judge, a position which he held until his death.

Mr. Coleman's early life was spent in the country. He does not recall that he developed any special tastes or interests as a youth. While no regular tasks were set for him to do, he was not permitted to be idle; and he did such work on the farm as had to be done. He attended Norwood high school in Nelson county, then well known throughout the state as a classical and

Yours very truly,
J. V. Coleman.

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mathematical academy of high grade, under the principalship of Mr. William D. Cabell. Later he entered the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg; and during the session of 1880-1881, he studied law at the University of Virginia under Professors John B. Minor and Stephen O. Southall, graduating from the law department of the University in June 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Mr. Coleman began the active work of life in 1878 as a clerk in a country store in Nelson county; and it was after his marriage that he entered the law school of the University of Virginia. He had, however, before that time conceived the purpose of becoming a lawyer—an ambition which was kindled in him through having, when about seventeen or eighteen years of age, attended and listened to the proceedings in a notable local court trial. After leaving the University of Virginia, Mr. Coleman practiced law for a number of years in Nelson county, removing to Lynchburg in 1894, where he has since resided and continued in the active conduct of his profession, in which he has achieved signal distinction for learning and ability. He is a director in the Peoples National bank of Lynchburg, for which he is also counsel.

Mr. Coleman is a Democrat in politics, and has consistently maintained at all times his party allegiance. From 1889 to 1891, during his residence in Nelson county, he served as a member of the house of delegates from Nelson in the general assembly of Virginia.

In 1904, Mr. Coleman was counsel for the defence in the celebrated case of the Commonwealth vs. McCue, at Charlottesville: and during the progress of this trial, the papers of the state, notably the Richmond "Times Dispatch" and the Charlottesville "Progress," contained accounts of his argument, and sketches of his life.

Mr. Coleman married, March 26, 1879, Miss Laura J. Hill: and there are ten children of their marriage living in 1906.

His address is No. 1619 Grace Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

POWHATAN FITZHUGH CONWAY

CONWAY, POWHATAN FITZHUGH, manufacturer, was born in Danville, Virginia, November 11, 1867. His father, L. B. Conway, who followed the profession of an accountant, was from 1861 to 1865 cashier of the Bank of Pittsylvania. During the Civil war he was appointed by the secretary of the treasury a Confederate States depositary, and was for nine years president of the school board of Danville. His mother's maiden name was B. J. Gouldin.

Mr. Conway comes of a family which has been prominent from the earliest times of the colony in the social and business life of Virginia, and the interesting details of whose history have been given at length by the Reverend Horace E. Hayden, in his well-known work, "Virginia Genealogies." The founder of the Conway family in Virginia was Edwin Conway, who came to the colony from the county of Worcester, England, in 1640, and whose name appears on the Northampton county records as early as 1642. The great-grandfather of Powhatan Fitzhugh Conway, was James Conway, lieutenant in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, who died in service at Norfolk, Virginia, during the progress of the war.

Mr. Conway's health in childhood was not robust, and on this account he was forced to discontinue his studies at school. He had been accustomed to work during his summer vacations in the tobacco factories of Danville; and this experience gave his mind a bend in the direction of business. Upon completing his course in the Danville graded schools, he entered upon the active work of life in 1886 as a solicitor and collector for Messrs. Bass, Brown and Lee, a firm which at that time did the largest coal, wood, and lumber-manufacturing business in Danville.

Mr. Conway is a director of the Perpetual Building and Loan association of Danville, and is a trustee of Roanoke Female college. He is a Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight Templar. He has been exalted ruler of the Danville lodge of Elks, and is a member of the Grand lodge of that order.

Yours truly,

P. F. Conway

He is a member of the Danville country club, known as "The House Rock club," and finds his chief relaxation from the cares of business in horseback riding.

Mr. Conway is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, in which he is a deacon. In politics he is a Democrat, and has never changed his party affiliation.

February 14, 1894, Mr. Conway married Maggie Bradford Brown. They have had one child, a daughter, who is now (1906) living.

Mr. Conway's address is 172 Sutherlin Avenue, Danville, Virginia.

WRIGHT S. COX

COX, WRIGHT S., lawyer, was born January 25, 1872, at Fort Blakemore, Scott county, Virginia. His father, Emory M. Cox, farmer, county surveyor, supervisor, and district school trustee, was noted for firmness, energy and physical prowess. His mother, Nancy Elizabeth Cox, a cultured woman, of strong intellect and exalted character and ideals, wielded a powerful and lasting influence on his life.

His ancestry is English. The founder of the American branch of the family was his paternal double great-grandfather, who came from England about 1710 and settled in the Yadkin valley, North Carolina. His great-grandfather, Daniel Cox, came from North Carolina to what is now Scott county, Virginia, in 1769-70, with Daniel Boone, and, a little later, in company with Colonel Blakemore, established the settlement which has since borne the name of Fort Blakemore. His grandfather, James S. Cox, M. D., was an eminent surgeon and physician.

Wright S. Cox was reared in the country and was healthy, strong and active, and fond of all outdoor life, games being especially fascinating to him. When ten years old, he lost his left eye through an accident. Very early, probably from seeing his father work and helping him, he developed a taste for mathematics and for using the compass, and decided to become a civil engineer. When not at school, he worked on the farm, doing anything that came to hand, even "logging" and rail-splitting.

He received his primary education at the country public schools, and was prepared for college at Riverview seminary. Before entering Roanoke college, where he was graduated A. B. in 1894, he had to earn the money to pay his way, and worked as a school teacher and as a surveyor; but, in his last year at Roanoke, his eye was so seriously injured in a game of tennis that it was not afterward strong enough for him to do surveying. Then he turned to the law, but more money had to be earned before he could enter Washington and Lee university, Lexington, for the law course.

He left the university in 1898, and was shortly afterwards admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law. He soon began to take an active part in politics, as a Democrat. In 1899, he was elected commonwealth's attorney for Scott county, and served until January 1, 1904, making a most creditable record, especially in breaking up the illicit liquor traffic. He was Democratic county chairman from 1898 to 1903, and is entitled to much credit for his work in helping to free the county from debt, placing it in a sound financial condition and getting the rate of taxation reduced. He is a member of the board of trustees of Shoemaker college, and local attorney for the Virginia and Southwestern Railway company, and the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke company, and has a fine general practice.

His early reading was confined to the Bible and histories of the United States, England and Rome; but, later, he found works on political economy and moral philosophy very helpful in fitting him for his career.

He thinks the only failures he has made were caused by permitting matters having no connection with his profession to absorb his attention, and offers this suggestion to aspiring youth: "Choose some honorable vocation and follow it honorably and strenuously; ascertain the right and do it, and be firm and inflexible in character."

He is a Mason, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He finds enjoyable recreation in horseback riding and in walking, and healthful exercise in regular indoor athletics.

His address is Gate City, Scott County, Virginia.

THOMAS CLAIBORNE CREASY

CREASY, THOMAS CLAIBORNE, was born near Evington on Buffalo Creek, in Campbell county, Virginia, October 6, 1839. His parents were George Creasy and Malinda Arthur, daughter of Thomas Arthur. His ancestors were among the first settlers in Bedford county, Virginia; and two of his great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war. His father's father was Claiborne Creasy. George Creasy, the father of the subject of this sketch, was by profession a farmer, and was noted for his industry and his fine crops.

Thomas Claiborne Creasy passed his childhood and youth on his father's farm, where he had no time to idle or play. Fortunately his physical condition was fair, and hard work strengthened his health and taught him the value of continuous effort. What education he received in these early days was obtained from an old field school, and in after years he had no opportunity for technical or collegiate work.

In 1858 he began to work for himself, and thinking that he could do better at selling goods than at farming, he went to Lynchburg and was a salesman in a store in a merchandizing establishment. When the War between the States broke out, he joined the Confederate army March 12, 1862, as private in the 11th Virginia infantry and served in all the battles in which the regiment had a part, till the fateful day of the surrender, April 9, 1865. He was twice wounded, and was once a prisoner.

After the war he began merchandizing on his own account at Hill Grove in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and remained at that place till 1884. Then he removed to Elba, in the same county, where he continued in the merchandizing business till 1900, when he retired from merchandizing, and now confines himself to his duties as postmaster.

He has served the public in various offices: Justice of the peace from 1872 to 1884, mayor of Elba from January 12, 1903, and postmaster at Elba, from March 5, 1898 to the present time.

Yours Very Truly,
T. C. Creasy

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Mr. Creasy is secretary and treasurer of the Elba Telephone company. He is a member of Anderson Lodge of Masons No. 258, and has been its treasurer for the past ten years. In politics he was a Democrat up to Cleveland's first administration, after which hard times came, and Mr. Creasy left the Democratic party for this reason. He is at present an independent in local politics and a Republican in national.

In religion Mr. Creasy inclines to the Methodist church, but he helps and encourages all religious denominations about him. He finds his recreation in his work, and cares little for the pursuits ordinarily called amusements. From his own experience and observation in life he believes that the true way for a young man to attain success is to get an education, and be sober, industrious, kind, polite and economical. His advice to such is not to engage without knowledge in any business, and to seek advice from all who have experience in important undertakings.

On May 26, 1880, he married Eliza Lavalette Elliott, daughter of Allen W. and Susan Elliott, of Charlotte county, Virginia, and two children have blessed the marriage, both of whom still survive (1907).

His postoffice address is Elba, Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

JOHN CUSSONS

CUSSONS, JOHN, soldier, historical writer, land owner, was born at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, in 1838, son of John and Elizabeth (Jackson) Cussons. In his youth he manifested an adventurous spirit which led him to take up his abode in America, in 1855, where, in the wilds of the Northwest, he spent the succeeding four years enlivened by hunting, adventure, and experiences among the Sioux Indians.

In 1859, he drifted to Selma, Alabama, where he engaged in newspaper work, and became half owner of the Selma "Reporter." While connected with this journal, he gave vigorous support to the Bell and Everett presidential ticket of 1860; but, when the conflict between the states became inevitable, he quickly gave up his civic pursuits and prepared to join the Confederate army.

As soon as the state of Alabama had decided to secede from the Union, Mr. Cussons, who was a member of the governor's guard, joined the Confederate forces and took part in the occupation of Fort Morgan. This guard afterwards became a part of the 4th Alabama infantry, and, with the rank of lieutenant, he accompanied the command to Virginia, in April, 1861, where he found genial companionship amongst the braves of the Army of Northern Virginia. The regiment was placed in the brigade commanded by Gen. Barnard E. Bee, with whom Lieutenant Cussons served as a scout until the death of that lamented officer at Manassas on July 21, 1861.

General Whiting, who succeeded General Bee, retained him as a scout until, at the Battle of Seven Pines, he was promoted captain and appointed to the staff of General E. M. Law, who succeeded to the command of the brigade. Thereafter, he was frequently assigned to outpost, flank, rearguard, and detached service.

During General Longstreet's Suffolk campaign, Captain Cussons surprised and captured Fort Stribling by a night attack, with a handful of picked men, and with but slight loss. In the

Yours Truly

John Custis

campaign against General Pope, at the crisis when Longstreet must join Jackson through Thoroughfare Gap to effect a defeat of the enemy, the Gap being held by the Federals under General Ricketts. Cussons, with a hundred riflemen, climbed over the mountain and attacked Ricketts' outposts. This impetuous charge at nightfall, in that broken country, had instant results. The outposts and skirmishers were driven in on the flank, which in turn was stampeded, communicating disorder to the main body, and General Ricketts started forthwith on his wild night march—away from that mountain fastness, and from beleaguered Stonewall—through Haymarket and Gainesville, and out toward the entrenchments of Manassas, fifteen miles from Thoroughfare Gap. At nine o'clock the next morning, August 29, 1862, Captain Cussons found General Jackson, and delivered the welcome intelligence that Longstreet was through the Gap and that the head of his column was fast approaching on the Warrenton pike.

At dawn on the third day of the struggle at Gettysburg, Captain Cussons was captured on the slope of Round Top, and from the crest of the hill, as a prisoner of war, he witnessed the splendid attack of Pickett's corps that afternoon. He was confined at Fort McHenry, Fort Delaware, Johnson's Island, and Point Lookout. After eight months' prison experience, he was exchanged and returned to the army. At that time he found his old division in the West, where he served until the close of the war, being, at the end, with Forrest's cavalry.

Just after the capture of Fort Stribling, by the Federal troops, in 1862, Captain Cussons was a principal in a duelling episode with Colonel Belo, which illustrates one phase of his character, as well as the Southern vendetta spirit of the time. Neither Colonel Belo nor Captain Cussons had anything to do with the action during which the fort was captured, but half a mile further up the Nansemond river, the latter had some rifle pits where his sharpshooters were doing good work. If the enemy should secure a footing on that side of the river, the effect would be to force Cussons to retire. That was his interest in the matter. A swift counterstroke might recover the fort, he reasoned, and he hastened to the nearest troops and gave orders without authority. There was some delay and some confusion.

and not much concert of action. Night came on, the opportune moment passed, and Cussons abandoned the undertaking.

Colonel Belo was not present; but, when he learned what had occurred with his command, he sent Cussons a polite note inviting explanations and suggesting the logical alternative, pistols or rifles. Cussons, conceiving that explanations would be tedious and apologetic, and perhaps mutually unsatisfactory, asked Colonel Goldsby to take the matter up and assent to any arrangement that might be agreeable. The preliminaries were quickly arranged for a duel with "Mississippi rifles."

At the appointed hour, the combatants with their respective friends met in a little old barren field, surrounded by a dense pine forest. Belo and Cussons, having never met before, were introduced on the field, shook hands cordially, and entered into free and easy conversation about the latest war news, while the seconds were arranging the ground. Neither then nor afterwards was the faintest spark of personal animosity displayed.

Colonel Goldsby was second to Cussons, and Captain Townes to Belo. The "word" fell to Goldsby. Two shots were exchanged without "satisfaction" to either combatant, and the guns were reloaded for a third fire, when a truce was called for by their friends and an amicable settlement agreed to. It was found that Belo had escaped with a ball through his shoulder, and that Cussons was unhurt. Cussons then accompanied Colonel Belo to his ambulance, where they exchanged a courteous and what proved to be a final adieu, for they never met again. Upon the death of Colonel Belo, who for a long period edited the Galveston "News," the captain contributed a magnificent floral offering to the bier of his former antagonist.

After the war, Captain Cussons settled in Virginia, and devoted himself to the improvement and beautifying of his splendid estate of about a thousand acres at Glen Allen, to which he has given the name of "Forest Lodge." Here he has led an ideal rural life, by opening roadways through the forest, making artificial lakes, and stocking a spacious deer park. Although his days of strenuous action are over, he is still vigorous in defence of the principles and the sentiments which dominated his earlier years. In this splendid retreat, much of his time has been given

to the literary work which recounts his own experiences in attractive form, and sheds a non-partisan light on various critical periods of our history. His "Glance at History," "United States History," "Passage of Thoroughfare Gap," and "Jack Sterry, the Jessie Scout," have elicited warm words of commendation from the reviewers. His articles and addresses on Indian life and character are full of information at first hand, and are somewhat startling to those who have regarded the Red Man only as a savage and a public enemy. Captain Cussons is past grand commander of the Confederate Veterans of Virginia, and ex-chairman of the history committee.

"Colonel John Cussons," says Senator John W. Daniel, "was by instinct a Confederate, by adoption a Virginian, and performed rare deeds of 'high emprise.' Colonel and Confederate veteran; scout, sharpshooter, staff officer, and soldier of the line; a captive who walked coolly out of prison under salute of the guard; a sleuth upon the trail or a leader of the forlorn hope, as occasion suggested; country gentleman, combing the wilderness around him into forms of beauty, with lawns and lakes and deer parks and gardens; author, puncturing the shams and conceits of 'some recent history' with brilliant, trenchant pen; man of affairs, creating an enterprise which has found development on both sides of the Atlantic—John Cussons is a character as solid as he is picturesque, as valiant as he is modest, as full of poetry as he is faithful to fact, and as gentle in manner as he is resolute of purpose.

"Had General Cleburne remained a sergeant in the British army he might have been flung into a trench among the 'unknown dead,' but his genius rose with his opportunities; his splendid achievements bore him from rank to rank, until, leading his hosts upon the ramparts of Franklin he fell, sword in hand, amid the plaudits and the lamentations of an army and a nation.

"Had propitious fortune borne John Cussons to the martial rank for which nature designed him, he, too, would have worn a general's wreath. Mayhap, too, it might have lain—like Cleburne's—upon a soldier's bier. It was only a star he wore, a major's star, in the great battles of Northern Virginia; but that star shone with a radiant light wherever danger challenged or honor wove its imperious spell."

In 1864, he married Sue Annie Allen, daughter of Mosby Sheppard, and widow of Benjamin Allen. They have had no children.

His address is " Forest Lodge," Glen Allen, Henrico County, Virginia.

JOHN STAIGE DAVIS

DAVIS, JOHN STAIGE, M. A., M. D., professor in the University of Virginia, was born at the University of Virginia, June 24, 1866. His father, Dr. John Staige Davis, was a distinguished lecturer in that institution for nearly half a century, was a man of charming manners and spotless integrity, and was remarkably gifted as a teacher. The wife of John Staige, Sr., and mother of John Staige, Jr., was Caroline Kean Hill, a Virginia woman of that type so famous in tradition and literature. Both parents of Dr. John Staige Davis, Jr., were typical representatives of that beautiful civilization so much ridiculed in some quarters and yet the envy of millions that have never been able to approximate it.

The first American Davis, Andrew, came from Wales to Middlesex county, Virginia, in 1717. About the same time the first American Hill, Humphrey, came from Alveston, England, to King and Queen county, Virginia. One of the most distinguished of the earlier Virginia Davises was J. A. G. Davis, professor of law in the University of Virginia early in its history.

The subject of this sketch attended private schools in Charlottesville; thence advanced to the University of Virginia, from which he received the M. A. degree in 1888, and the M. D. degree in 1889. The next three years he spent in post-graduate medical study; first two at Tulane university and Charity hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana; the third, in Europe, principally at Berlin and Vienna. In 1892, he began the practice of medicine in New Orleans, and served as assistant in the department of nervous diseases and pathology at the Charity hospital. In 1893, he was elected demonstrator of medical biology and pathology in the University of Virginia. In 1894, he was elected adjunct-professor of pathology and hygiene. In 1900, he was made full professor of pathology and the practice of medicine.

Dr. Davis is a member of the Virginia State Medical society, the American Medical association, and the American Academy of Medicine. He is the author of an "Abstract of General Patho-

logy," and of various medical papers, especially "Antitoxic Serumtherapy."

In politics, Dr. Davis is a Democrat; in church preference, an Episcopalian.

On December 27, 1893, Dr. Davis married Volumnia Hunley Staples, of Mississippi. They have had three children, all of whom are now (1907) living.

His address is University Station, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Yrs truly
C. W. Dickinson

CHARLES WILLIAM DICKINSON

DICKINSON, CHARLES WILLIAM, county superintendent of public schools, was born in Goochland county, Virginia, September 15, 1846. His father was Charles Grandison Dickinson, who was a teacher and farmer, and who filled in his county the offices of justice of the peace and school trustee; and his mother was Sallie Ann Winston.

Mr. Dickinson is of English descent. His paternal grandfather was Charles Dickinson; his maternal grandfather, Smelt Winston.

He grew up and spent his early life in the country. His father was the owner of a number of slaves, and consequently it was not regarded necessary that the son should perform manual labor.

He acquired an elementary education in the local schools; and when a mere boy, at the age of seventeen, entered the Confederate States army in May, 1864, and remained therein until the close of the War between the States. He was a member of Company I, 6th Virginia cavalry, Payne's brigade, Fitz Lee's division, Army of Northern Virginia, and participated in nine engagements, and had a horse shot under him at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.

Mr. Dickinson returned home from the surrender at Appomattox with the determination to obtain an education; and with this end in view, he worked on a farm, raising tobacco for two years. His earnings as a farmer he spent in paying his expenses at school. After studying at Sunnyside academy, he began the active work of life in 1868 as a teacher in Bedford county, Virginia. He followed the career of teaching for seven years. He was professor of mathematics in a female college at Tuskegee, Alabama, from 1869 to 1871, and taught in a boys' school at Meridian, Mississippi, the session of 1871-1872. In 1872, he began the business of a druggist and pharmacist at Cartersville, in Cumberland county, Virginia, in which business he has continued to the present time. Since 1901, he has been superin-

tendent of public schools for Cumberland county, and since 1905 has held the same official relation to the schools of Goochland county.

Mr. Dickinson is a Baptist, and since 1882 has continuously been the clerk of his local church. He has occupied the office of trustee on the county school board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been worshipful master and treasurer of his home lodge.

He is a Democrat in his political creed and association, and has never varied in his allegiance to his party's principles or organization.

Mr. Dickinson married, September 21, 1877, Mildred Adelaide Kent. They have had four children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Cartersville, Cumberland County, Virginia.

Yours Truly
W. L. Dunn

WILLIAM LOGAN DUNN

DUNN, WILLIAM LOGAN, physician, was born at Glade Spring, Washington county, Virginia, September 15, 1839. His father was Doctor Samuel Dunn, a country doctor of high standing.

Dr. Dunn's first ancestor in America was William Dunn, a native of County Dublin, Ireland, who came to this country in the early part of the Revolutionary war, reaching Massachusetts in time to take part on the Continental side, in the battle of Bunker Hill. He served later in the American army as a lieutenant in Wayne's brigade; and at the close of the war settled in Washington county. Another revolutionary progenitor was Major William Edmiston, who commanded a body of American soldiery at the battle of King's Mountain in 1780, and who was a Marylander by birth.

Dr. Dunn's boyhood was spent in the country. He worked in the field with his father's slaves, and thus acquired habits of industry and self-reliance. He was educated in the "old field schools" of his period, and later attended Emory and Henry college. After leaving the latter institution, he studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical college in Philadelphia in 1859, and at the Richmond Medical college in 1863.

When Virginia seceded and called for troops, Dr. Dunn was one of the first to volunteer—joining what was later Company D, 1st Virginia cavalry, General W. E. Jones's old company, J. E. B. Stuart's old regiment. At the end of his enlisted year, he was, at his own request, exchanged to the medical staff on which he served as assistant surgeon and later as surgeon. The ability and energy which he displayed during the term of his military service won for him high commendation from his commanding officers.

Since the war Dr. Dunn has been a successful and prominent practitioner of his profession, and is well known throughout Southwestern Virginia for his skill and acquirements. Since 1895, he has been local surgeon for the Norfolk and Western

railroad, and he is an ex-president of the Abingdon, Virginia, Academy of Medicine. He has been a frequent contributor to various medical journals. He is a member of the Virginia Medical society and of the American Medical association. He is also a member of the W. E. Jones Camp and the Mosby Camp of United Confederate veterans, both of which camps he has served as surgeon, and is a past master of the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Dunn is a Jacksonian Democrat; and in 1896 was largely instrumental in carrying Washington county for McKinley for president.

Dr. Dunn's biography has been published in "Sketches of Confederate Military History," and in "Virginia and Virginians;" and reference has been made to his life and work in the Philadelphia "Weekly Times" of May 7, 1881, and in the "American Medical Weekly," of Louisville, Kentucky, of January 2, 1895.

On June 25, 1889, Dr. Dunn married Lou Reid.

They reside at Glade Spring, Washington County, Virginia.

JOSEPH WILLIAM EGGLESTON

EGGLESTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM, dentist, was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, August 12, 1844. His father was Joseph Cary Eggleston of Amelia county, Virginia, a lawyer and graduate of the college of William and Mary in 1829, who settled in Indiana, and died in his thirty-fourth year while a member of the Indiana state senate. His mother was Mary Jane Craig.

Doctor Eggleston's first ancestor on the paternal side in the colony of Virginia was Richard Eggleston of "Old Powhatan" near Jamestown, emigrant from England in 1634. Doctor Eggleston's great-grandfather, William Eggleston, married Judith Cary, and moved from James City county about 1728 to what was then Prince George county, and is now Amelia. His grandfather was Edward Eggleston, born in 1752, who was a lieutenant in the Virginia militia, and was at the battle of Yorktown. He was a presiding magistrate of the old county court of Amelia county in 1830. He married Betsy Booker, a niece of Governor William B. Giles.

Doctor Eggleston's maternal great-grandmother was a sister of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, who married a Lowry, and in 1798 emigrated to Southern Indiana; and his mother's father was George Craig, famous as an Indian fighter.

Doctor Eggleston's birthplace was on the Ohio river. As an infant he was carried to Vevay, Indiana, where his father died when he was two years old. When he was five, his mother married the Reverend Williamson Terrell, D. D., after which he lived in New Albany, Vevay and Madison, Indiana, successively. In 1857 his mother died; and he came to Virginia, and made his home with his uncle, Edward W. Eggleston, at "Locust Grove," the old family homestead in Amelia.

From four years of age he was kept in the best obtainable schools. He began Latin at ten and Greek at twelve; and had completed the college course in Latin and was well on in the classes in Greek and mathematics when the breaking out of the

War between the States interrupted his education. He enlisted in Company H, 44th Virginia infantry on June 15, 1861. He served in the Rich Mountain campaign and the subsequent terrible retreat. He was transferred to the Nelson light artillery, first under Captain Woodville Latham, and later under Captain James M. Lamkin. He was made sergeant at seventeen years of age in August, 1861. He served in the Army of South Carolina coast, and was in the battle of James Island or Secessionville. On October 22, 1862, he was in two battles in one day, one at Yemmassee Creek and the other at Old Pocotaligo, where he was wounded. His battery returned to Virginia from the South in 1863 and became Company B, Haskell's battalion of artillery, 1st corps, Army of Northen Virginia—which for lack of horses fought as infantry from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and then became the famous mortar battery at the Crater. On September 29, 1864, the battery was moved to Chaffin's farm, and took part in the assault on Fort Harrison. On the retreat they lost all of their guns and most of their men; and five of the members, including Dr. Eggleston, then joined the first Richmond Howitzers, and served until the surrender at Appomattox.

At the close of the war Doctor Eggleston essayed journalism as a reporter in New York city, but abandoned it on account of its uncertainty as a means of support for a young and growing family. Then he studied dentistry; and in 1871 began to practice his profession at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, New York. Since that time he has pursued the practice of dentistry at Fishkill and in Richmond, Virginia, where he has resided for many years.

Doctor Eggleston is a member of Lee camp, Number 1, Confederate veterans of Richmond; and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In the last named organization he is a member of one lodge, and an honorary member of another. He has served four terms as master of his lodge, two terms as district deputy grand master; and has served as grand junior warden of the state. He is a chairman of the committees on jurisprudence and on foreign correspondence; and is writing the history of a lodge dating back to 1792, of which he is not a member.

He has written and published many magazine and newspaper stories and articles. His published volumes include "Tuckahoe, an Old-Fashioned Story of an Old-Fashioned People" (1903); and a "Masonic Life of Washington" (1899).

Doctor Eggleston is a Democrat; but voted for McKinley against Bryan in the presidential campaign of 1900.

He married on November 17, 1864, Lucy A. Jefferson of Amelia county, Virginia; and of their marriage have been born thirteen children, of whom ten are now (1906) living. Doctor Eggleston has four grandchildren.

His address is 509 West Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia.

BRANCH JONES EPES

EPES, BRANCH JONES, jurist, was born in Nottoway county, Virginia, August 13, 1832. His parents were Travis H. and Elizabeth B. (Jones) Epes. His father was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Southside Virginia. Among the various offices which he held were those of presiding justice of the county court, member of the Virginia legislature for many years, colonel of the State militia, trustee of Hampden-Sidney college, presidential elector on the Bell and Everett ticket (1860), and an elder in the Presbyterian church.

The earliest known paternal ancestor to come to America was Francis Epes, who emigrated from Kent county, England, and settled on the James river in the early history of the colony. Three sons, John, Thomas, and Francis accompanied him. Francis Epes was a member of the house of burgesses in 1625, 1631, 1632 and 1639, and he also served as a member of the colonial governor's council. He patented 1,500 acres of land at City Point and it is upon a part of this tract that the family of Dr. Richard Epes now reside. Another member of the family, John W. Epes, married Martha, daughter of Thomas Jefferson. He was a member of congress and was elected over a no less personage than John Randolph. Sydney P. Epes and James F. Epes, of Nottoway county, cousins of Judge Epes, were members of congress. The grandmother of Judge Epes on his father's side was a Campbell of the Argyle family in Scotland. His grandfather on his mother's side was Major Peter Branch Jones, who served in the War of 1812.

In childhood and youth Branch Epes enjoyed good health. He had no regular tasks to perform which involved manual labor. His special tastes at this time were for reading, the study of mathematics, and participation in outdoor sports. He studied at Nottoway academy, from which he entered Hampden-Sidney college. Afterwards he took a law course at the University of Virginia, where he studied two years. In 1853, he was admitted

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B. J. Espes

to the bar and commenced the practice of law in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, where he remained until the opening of the Civil war when, with two companions of about his own age, he raised a company of artillery, of which he was elected captain, and entered the field. He served in the Confederate States army from July, 1861, to March 1865, when on account of ill health he resigned his office and retired from military service. Before he left the army he was elected by the people of his county, attorney for the state. This office he held, with only brief interruptions, until 1884, in which year he was elected judge of Dinwiddie county. He was reëlected to this office for successive terms until his resignation in 1904. At the first election after his resignation as county judge he was again elected attorney for the commonwealth, which office he now (1906) holds. In 1901, he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of Virginia (1901-1902), and served in that body until its final adjournment. He was the author and mover of that clause in the constitution which empowers the legislature to authorize the county and city authorities to levy an additional capitation tax for public school purposes; was strongly opposed to a permanent "understanding" feature in the suffrage clause, and was active in assisting in the adoption of the present suffrage clause, and he also favored submitting the constitution to the new electorate.

Judge Epes was married to Lula M. Doyle, October 12, 1886. They have had three children all of whom are now (1906) living. He is a member of the Philanthropic society of the Hampden-Sidney college; the society of the Alumni of the same institution; the Jefferson society of the University of Virginia; the University chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity; and the society of the Alumni of the University of Virginia. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

In the choice of a profession Mr. Epes was allowed to follow his own inclination. The first strong impulse to strive for advancement he traces to a desire to be independent. Of the books which have helped him in his life work he names those on mathematics, mental and moral philosophy, ethics and law; and of the influences which have been especially helpful he mentions contact with men in active life as paramount.

Judge Epes is a man of impressive personal appearance and pleasant manners, popular among his friends, influential in the large circle of his acquaintances, and highly honored by his professional brethern and by the people of the state. In reply to a request for a few words of advice to young people who desire to succeed in life, he says: "Do not yield to the temptation to indulge too often in pleasure seeking."

The address of Judge Epes is Dinwiddie, Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

JOHN CHOWNING EWELL

EWELL, JOHN CHOWNING, lawyer, ex-county judge, was born November 17, 1842, in Lancaster county, Virginia, and his parents were James Ewell and Mira A. Chowning, his wife. Judge Ewell is descended from many of the prominent settlers of the Northern Neck of Virginia—such as Charles Ewell, who came from England to Lancaster county about 1690, and Thomas Gaskins, who was among the first settlers of Northumberland county. Charles Ewell married Mary Ann Bertrand, the daughter of John Bertrand, a clergyman of the Church of England. John Bertrand married Charlotte, daughter of Comte de Jolie. John Bertrand and Comte de Jolie left France, and went to England during the persecutions of Louis XIV. Among his distinguished forbears may be mentioned his grandfather, Major James Ewell, his great-grandfather, Colonel Thomas Gaskins, both officers in the American revolution, and Colonel John Chowning, who served with distinction in the War of 1812. His father, James Ewell, who was a successful farmer of Lancaster county, noted for his religious character, served as a soldier in the latter war.

John Chowning Ewell was, despite his rearing in the country, a boy of delicate constitution, who was very fond of reading novels and history. He had good educational advantages and attended a school near his house and one at Lancaster courthouse. He afterwards spent one year at Bloomfield academy in Albemarle, and, in 1859, he matriculated at Randolph-Macon college. In his second year at college the War between the States broke out and young Ewell responded to the call of his beloved state and enlisted in the first company that left Lancaster for the front. He served throughout the war with credit and distinction, was slightly wounded twice, and in one engagement was shot through the body. After the war he followed for nine years the profession of land surveyor, but meantime studied law and entered upon the practice of the profession in 1874. He won the confidence of the people of Lancaster and, in May, 1883, was

elected commonwealth's attorney and served three years, when he was made by the state legislature judge of the county courts of Northumberland and Lancaster counties, and served for eighteen years. When the county courts of the state were abolished by the Constitutional convention of 1902, a mass meeting of the bar and citizens of his county adopted resolutions eulogistic of his conduct as a judge, and expressions of their sorrow at losing him from the bench. Judge Ewell has held many positions of honor and distinction. Since their respective organizations he has been a director in the Northern Neck Telegraph and Telephone company (organized in 1887); president of the Northern Neck Mutual Fire association (organized in 1896); president of the Lancaster National bank, Irvington, Lancaster county (organized in 1900), and commander of the Lawrence Ball camp of Confederate veterans (organized in 1894). For some years he has been assistant inspector general in the grand camp of Confederate veterans of Virginia, and he has served on the staff of General Stith Bolling. On October 26, 1906, at a meeting of the Grand camp of Confederate veterans in Roanoke, he was elected third lieutenant grand commander.

In politics he is a Democrat, who has never wavered in the support of his party, and in religious preference he is a member of the Episcopal Church, having been for several years senior warden of Christ church parish, Lancaster county. Judge Ewell has never outgrown the delicate constitution of his youth, but he has accomplished much, and no other person in Virginia stands higher in the affection and esteem of his countrymen.

How may young men attain success in life and how may the ideals of American manhood be elevated and strengthened? Judge Ewell gives the answer in the following words: "Let the youth of the land cultivate the sensibilities, the intellect, and, above all, the will power, and they will become reliable. With a reputation for reliability and with average health, success in life is assured."

Judge Ewell has never married.

His address is Bertrand, Lancaster County, Virginia.

Yours truly
C. J. Faulkner

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER

FAULKNER, CHARLES JAMES, was born at Halifax court-house, now Houston, July 18, 1848. He was the son of Leander Faulkner and Sarah Elizabeth Green, his wife. On both his father's and his mother's side, he comes from representative Virginia parentage.

The Faulkners were originally from Scotland, and emigrated to Elizabeth City county, Virginia, about 1676. Among his ancestors more than ordinarily distinguished were his maternal great great-grandfather, Nathaniel Terry, member of the house of burgesses; his great-grandfather, Berryman Green, an officer in the Revolutionary war and a close friend of General Washington; and his grandfather, Thomas J. Green, a distinguished lawyer of Halifax county, who was for thirty-five years commonwealth's attorney. Charles James Faulkner's father was a doctor of medicine, and was characterized by firmness, evenness of temper, and probity.

Charles James Faulkner was a strong and healthy boy, who, while he liked to play and pursue outdoor sports, was fond of reading and studying. He passed his early life in a village, where he spent most of the time at school, though he had to help with the daily manual tasks. He was very fond of books, and the influence upon him of his mother, which was intellectual and spiritual, was very great. He attended Mount Laurel academy, of which Pike Powers was principal, and, in 1868, went to the University of Virginia, where he stayed two years. After returning home, he taught four years and, while thus engaged, he studied law in private, and in 1874 began to practice in Mecklenburg county. He has pursued the law profession ever since, meeting with great success and winning the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has held no political or civic office, but since 1898 has been president of the Bank of Mecklenburg.

Mr. Faulkner is popular with his friends, and is sociable and agreeable in conversation. While at the University of Virginia, he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Later in

life, he was master of Fitzwilson lodge of "The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons," which met at Boydton, Virginia, and he is now master of Boydton lodge.

In religious affiliation, he is an Episcopalian, and has always taken an active part in church affairs. He has often represented his parish in the councils of the church, and he served as one of the deputies from the diocese of Southern Virginia to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States which met in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1898. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has never deviated from the principles of his party.

In 1873, Mr. Faulkner was married to Lucy A. Harrison, daughter of William H. Harrison, of The Wigwam, Amelia county, Virginia. They have had seven children, six of whom are now (1906) living. Three of the sons have taken the M. A. degree at the University of Virginia. The younger children reside with their parents in their beautiful home, "The Maples," Boydton, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

Cordially Yours
Robert H. Fleming.

ROBERT HANSON FLEMING

FLEMING, ROBERT HANSON, D. D., Presbyterian minister, was born in Highland county, Virginia, October 12, 1846. His father, Wiliam Wier Fleming was a merchant and grazier, and his integrity and honesty won for him the confidence of the community. He was presiding justice of his county as well as a member of the house of delegates of Virginia. The mother, Margaret L. Fleming, died while Mr. Fleming was still a youth, but left an abiding influence on her son's life.

Fleming is a surname derived from *Flandrensis*, a native of Flanders. In the Chartularies of Paisley and Kelso, it is written Flandrensis, Flaming and Flammaticus, originally borne by one who came from Flanders. Among those who accompanied William the Conqueror to England was Sir Michael le Fleming, a relative of Baldwin earl of Flanders, whose descendants still exist, and enjoy a baronetcy in the county of Westmoreland. The Scots Flemings descended from natives of Flanders, the most enterprising merchants of their time, who in the twelfth century emigrated first to England, whence being banished, they removed to Scotland. Sir Robert Fleming was one of the chief men of Scotland who proposed the marriage of the Princess Margaret of Scotland to Prince Edward at Brigham, 12th March, 1289-90. He was the first to join Robert the Bruce in his attempt to obtain the crown, and recover the independence of Scotland, and assisted at the slaughter of Comyn at Dumfries in 1305. The barony of Cumbernauld in Lanarkshire, which had belonged to the Comyns, was bestowed upon him by King Robert. His grandson, Governor of Dumbarton Castle, followed the fortunes of King David Bruce whom he accompanied to France. He was the first earl of Wigton. Under Mary Stuart many of the family were driven out of Scotland, most of them finding refuge in Londonderry, Ireland, from which place James Fleming ancestor of William Wier emigrated to Nova Scotia, in 1760. A little earlier, John Lewis, his materal ancestor, and

father of General Andrew Lewis, the "Hero of Point Pleasant," also came from Ireland, settling in Augusta county, Virginia.

Mr. Fleming's early youth was spent in the village of Monterey, where he took an active part in all the manly sports and enjoyed most robust health. During the war he served as a midshipman in the Confederate navy, from September, 1864, until he was paroled under the Sherman-Johnston agreement of May 11, 1865. He was one of the company of midshipmen selected by President Jefferson Davis to act as a convoy for the records of the government on the evacuation of Richmond, and as an escort for Mrs. Davis and her little children in their journey through North and South Carolina into Georgia.

His education was begun at the Highland academy, Monterey, and, after the interruption caused by the war, he entered Washington college, Washington and Lee university, where his industry and improvement won him the special commendation of the president, Robert E. Lee. He won the medal of the Washington Literary society, given to the best debater, and was graduated with honor in 1871.

Very early in life Mr. Fleming felt that he was called to the ministry, and, to prepare himself for this work he attended lectures at the Union Theological seminary, then at Hampden-Sidney, now at Richmond, Virginia, where he was graduated in 1874. In 1892, Washington and Lee university conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D., and in 1898 he began service as trustee of this institution.

Dr. Fleming's first pastorates were in Lexington and Winchester presbyteries; his first charge was in Franklin, West Virginia, and his present church is one of the strongest in Lynchburg. He is a man of eloquent and persuasive power in his pulpit ministrations and in the councils of his denomination; he places duty before self-interest or the interests even of his friends, and has earned the confidence and affection not only of the membership of his own communion but that of the entire society in which he labors. He has been moderator of the synod of Virginia, chairman of the committee of Evangelization and chairman of Home Missions in Montgomery presbytery. In the western section of the "Presbyterian Alliance," which

includes all the Presbyterian bodies of the world, he has been, for many years, one of the official representatives of the Southern Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the Victoria Institute, a philosophical society of London, England.

Among the formative influences of life Dr. Fleming places a taste for books. The reading of newspapers, to keep in touch with the events of the present, and of history and biography, to gain inspiration from the deeds of the past, he considers as second only to the careful study of the Holy Scriptures. He believes that a young man should have a purpose early in life, find something to do, and do it honestly and well, keeping watchful care to be prepared in advance for the duties that may devolve upon him.

Dr. Fleming is a Democrat in politics. He finds most of his recreation in change of work, although he allows himself every year a vacation in the country; he is also a member of a boating club.

On June 24, 1875 Dr. Fleming married Lucy Ward Randolph, a descendant of Richard Randolph of Curles, through Brett and Henry Ward Randolph. Mrs. Fleming died in 1900. She was a woman of rare gifts. Prof. G. Brown Goode, in "Virginia Cousins" writes of her: "From a very early age she manifested a love for belles letters. Her endowments of mind and heart are of a very superior order, and have been developed by a unique educational process, in which theory and experience have been wisely blended." Her poems, essays and sketches have been read and admired by the readers of a large number of the prominent religious journals of the country, as well as by many of the literary periodicals also. Her "Little Talks to Little Missionaries" have been translated into the Portuguese language. One daughter was born to them, Mary Randolph, who is an A. M. of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, in which institution she is assistant professor of history.

Dr. Fleming's address is Lynchburg, Virginia.

WILLIAM WORTH GEORGE

GEORGE, WILLIAM WORTH, grazier and stock-farmer, was born in Giles county, Virginia, November 7, 1859. His father was Thomas Jefferson George, also a farmer and stock-raiser, who, for several terms, represented the county of Tazewell in the general assembly of Virginia in the earlier half of the nineteenth century, and was at one time high sheriff of Tazewell.

Mr. George's paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, who settled when quite a youth in that part of Tazewell county in which the town of Tazewell is now situated. His maternal great-grandfather was Mitchell Clay, of English descent, who in 1775 came from Franklin county to the Clover Bottoms on the Bluestone creek. He was first cousin of Henry Clay of Kentucky. As assignee of Lieutenant Draper, he was granted 800 acres of land on Bluestone creek. He was obliged to take possession of this land within three years, clear a certain area each year, and pay a ground rent to the British government. In 1760 he married Phoebe Belcher, of Franklin county, by whom he had fourteen children. Colonel George Pearis, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and was severely wounded in the battle with the Tories at the Shallow ford of the Yadkin river in North Carolina. He was twice married: First, to Eleanor Howe, who died in 1780 without issue, and second, on October 5, 1784, to Rebecca, daughter of Mitchell Clay. Of this marriage there were nine children, of whom the youngest, Eleanor Howe Pearis, married Thomas J. George, and became the mother of the subject of this sketch.

The county seat of Giles county, "Pearisburg," Virginia, was named in honor of Colonel George Pearis, and he donated fifty-three acres of land to said county upon which the court-house and other public buildings were erected. The first court held in this county was in his house, May 12, 1806.

Of the near relatives of Mr. W. W. George, each of whom served for several terms in the state legislature, were his uncles,

Yours Truly
W. W. George

Harvey George; and John B. George, in whose house the first court in Tazewell county was held.

Mr. George was reared in the country. From boyhood he had a natural fondness for stock and for all outdoor occupations. As soon as he was old enough to work, he performed all kinds of manual labor about the farm, in which he has always taken a deep interest; and to his youthful training in this direction, he attributes whatever of success he has attained in life.

Mr. George received his education in the "old field schools" which flourished in that day; and after completing their courses, he began the active work of life at an early age as a farmer and stock-raiser at Broadford, Smyth county, Virginia. From that time Mr. George's business has been along the same lines of farming, grazing, and buying and selling cattle. For a number of years he held the position of purchasing agent for the Stuart Land and Cattle company, a large agricultural and stock-dealing corporation of Southwest Virginia; and he is now the president of the Saltville bank, at Saltville, Virginia.

Mr. George's career as a soldier in the War between the States was a gallant and devoted one. He enlisted in May, 1861, as a private in Company H, 59th Virginia regiment, Wise's legion, which was reorganized in April, 1862. Then he became an orderly sergeant of Company H, 26th Virginia battalion, Echols' brigade, Breckenridge's division, and was elected second lieutenant of the same company in August, 1862. He served in this capacity until he was captured at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and taken North, where he was confined in Federal prisons, including Point Lookout, Maryland; and Fort Delaware. Later, he was one of the six hundred commissioned officers who were taken to Morris Island, South Carolina, where they were placed under the fire of their own guns, and where he remained a prisoner until June 17, 1865. An interesting account of Lieutenant George's prison experience was contributed by his former companion in arms, W. T. Baldwin, to the Confederate column of the "Richmond Dispatch" of April 8, 1901. His brother, Captain A. G. P. George, of Company I, 60th Virginia regiment, received special commendation for his services in the Seven Days' fight around Richmond, Virginia, in 1862, and was in command

of his regiment, acting as colonel, at the surrender at Appomattox.

Mr. George is a Democrat in his political beliefs and associations, and has been honored by his fellow-citizens with prominent and responsible public positions. He has served for two terms as supervisor of Smyth county; and during the session of 1902-1903 he represented the counties of Smyth and Bland in the house of delegates of Virginia. In religious preference he is a Methodist.

On September 27, 1866, Mr. George married Mary E. Roberts. They have had five children, of whom three are (1907) living.

Biographical sketches of Mr. George have been published in various newspapers.

His address is Broadford, Smyth County, Virginia.

JOHN GOODE

GOODE, JOHN, solicitor-general, publicist, was born May 27, 1829, in the county of Bedford, in full view of the Peaks of Otter. His father, John Goode, was a farmer, a man of remarkable intelligence and of high integrity, a typical Virginian of the old school. His mother was Ann M. Leftwich, the granddaughter of Joel Leftwich, a gallant soldier in the War of the Revolution, and major-general in the War of 1812. To her influence and training Mr. Goode "owes all he is;" and few Virginians will need to be told what kind of a woman she must have been.

Mr. Goode received his early training at the New London academy, Bedford county, Virginia; then, entered Emory and Henry college, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1848. After that, he attended the Lexington Law school, from which he was graduated in 1850. In April, 1851, Mr. Goode began the practice of law at Liberty, Virginia, and in the same year was elected to the legislature of Virginia. In 1861 Mr. Goode was a member of the now famous secession convention which took Virginia out of the Union. He threw himself with all his enthusiasm and his great ability, into the Southern cause, regarding the struggle of the South as a struggle for constitutional liberty and the rights of freemen. He was twice elected to the Confederate congress, serving from February 22, 1862, to the end of the war. During the recesses of congress he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Jubal A. Early. After the war he settled in Norfolk to practice his profession. While living there he was again elected to the legislature; served in Democratic national conventions; and represented his district in congress for three terms. As a political speaker he thrust with a keen, but an unpoisoned rapier, and made many friends and some political enemies. In May, 1885, he was appointed solicitor-general of the United States, and retained the office until August, 1886. As solicitor-general, as a member of the Chilean Claims commission, as congressman, member of various conventions, Mr.

Goode has earned a wide reputation as a publicist. In addition to this, and as possibly the crowning honor of his life, he was, without opposition, elected president of the Virginia Constitutional convention of 1901-1902, a position which he filled with honor and distinction.

Besides these political honors and preferments, Mr. Goode has been honored on another side. His chaste and polished style in public discourse and his eloquence in the forum, have made him one of the most prominent speakers in Virginia. His tributes to the past glories of his state, his great enthusiasm for her heroes, especially those of the war between the sections, have stirred the hearts of thousands whose names are unknown to him. In recognition of these abilities, both Emory and Henry college and the College of William and Mary have conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and in so doing honored themselves as much as they did him. To show his interest in keeping up the great memories of the past, Mr. Goode has joined the Sons of the American Revolution, and the United Confederate veterans. His interest in literary matters was clearly proved when he traveled from Washington to Richmond to join the William and Mary chapter of the old Phi Beta Kappa society, which met in Richmond on Jefferson's birthday, 1903—the first meeting of that famous society ever known to have been held in Richmond.

The Goodes are descended from John Goode, who emigrated from England prior to 1660, and settled at Whitby, near Richmond, Virginia.

As sources of inspiration and culture, Mr. Goode believes in the Bible and in Shakespeare. In this matter he is in touch with the best critical acumen of the age; for eminent literary men advise us to draw our English from these two noble fountains. In religious preference, Mr. Goode is a liberal Episcopalian, which means that he has been for nearly seventy-five years hearing large parts of the Bible read publicly, Sunday after Sunday, a fact which helps to account for his use of "English undefiled."

As already said, Mr. Goode was president of the Virginia Constitutional convention of 1901-1902. This honor came to

him as the spontaneous expression of admiration for him on the part of two generations of younger Virginians. When the venerable delegate from Bedford county appeared, the whole convention seemed to feel that he was the most suitable man to preside over their deliberations. His election was unanimous.

Mr. Goode has recently published a book entitled "Recollections of a Life Time" which has been well received by the reading public not only in Virginia but in the country at large.

On July 10, 1853, Mr. Goode was married to Sallie Urquhart; they have had five children, of whom three are now living.

His address is Number 1425 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN

GRIFFIN, SAMUEL, soldier, teacher, lawyer, was born in Salem, Roanoke county, Virginia, June 25, 1840; and his parents were John H. Griffin and Sarah J. McClanahan. His ancestors on his father's side came from Scotland and on his mother's side from Ireland. His father was a physician of standing and repute who served as presiding justice of the county court of Roanoke and by virtue of that office was sheriff of the county. He was a zealous practitioner of medicine and a citizen who did not hesitate to expose and condemn all wrong-doing in his community. His son, the subjcet of this sketch, was a healthy country lad who loved sport more than books and was free to go and come as he pleased. He attended Kenyon college, Ohio, and graduated in 1860 with the degree of Master of Arts. He then secured a position at Shelby college, Kentucky, and taught a few months, till the War between the States broke out. As his sympathies were entirely with the South, he resigned in May, 1861, and returned home with a view to entering the Confederate army. Mr. Badger, the president of Shelby college, wrote to his father that he expected never to be better pleased with any other one occupying the same position and relations. Soon after reaching Salem Mr. Griffin entered as a private in the Salem light artillery. With this command he was on duty at Craney Island, until the evacuation of Norfolk, when he was transferred as a private to the 2nd Virginia cavalry regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas T. Munford, afterwards brigadier-general.

Of this gallant regiment he was soon promoted sergeant-major, and subsequently acted as adjutant, a capacity in which he served, except as hereinafter related, until the close of the war. His record of service, honorably performed, includes the operations of the Craney Island battery, the cavalry skirmish in which Ashby fell, Sharpsburg, and the fights in the Valley, the Seven Days' fighting before Richmond, Brandy Station, Second Manassas, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Trevilians, Yellow

Very Sincerely yrs

S. Griffin

Tavern, the fight with Sheridan at Winchester, and many minor engagements. In 1864 he was recommended for promotion to captain by Colonel Munford, General Wickham, and General Fitzhugh Lee, with the approval of General R. E. Lee, on account of conspicuous gallantry. In this connection Colonel Munford wrote: "At Gooch's farm I saw him ride out alone and discharge his pistol six times into the Yankee column at a distance of sixty yards. The same day he led an attack with two men, supported by a detachment from my regiment, and by his dash and gallantry made some thirty men of Battery M, 2nd United States artillery, surrender to him, with their arms and four caissons, before the support arrived. In the attack on Wilson's raiders, near Reams Station, on June 28th, he led two others in a charge on a party of eleven of the enemy, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, of the 3rd New Jersey cavalry, and two other officers, pressing them so hotly as to cause them to abandon their horses and equipment and seek safety in the bushes. The horses, equipment, etc., of the party were secured by him and brought safely off. During the battles around Richmond in 1862, he captured the colonel of the 4th New York infantry and three other officers, all armed cap-a-pie. He was wounded at Shepherdstown and was particularly distinguished at Todd's Tavern, Trevilians and Nance's Shop."

In another and more recent letter General Munford declares: "In my four years of experience as Colonel of a regiment, commanding first one and then another brigade and division, I never saw his superior in all the qualifications in any position he was called upon to fill. In the absence of the adjutant by sickness or wounds, he filled temporarily, but most acceptably, the vacancy, and in the absence of the adjutant-general of the 2nd brigade of cavalry, I often detailed him to act as my aide-de-camp, and he filled the post as assistant adjutant-general with a zeal and energy never surpassed." This gallant trooper was also wounded at Warrenton and at Todd's Tavern, and while at home on a brief furlough in 1863, was captured near Salem by General Averell, but, fortunately, made his escape the same night. After Appomattox he was paroled at Lynchburg, where his regiment was disbanded. He then took up the study of law at Salem, was

admitted to the bar in 1867, and since then has held a prominent place in the legal profession. He maintains his office at Roanoke and also an office and his residence at Bedford City. In 1880-81, he served in the legislature as a representative of Bedford county, and in 1886 was nominated by the Democratic party to succeed John W. Daniel as representative in congress after the latter had been elected to the United States senate, but failed of election because of the over-confidence of his friends. Since this unexpected result he has persistently declined to be a candidate for office. For twenty years he has served as local counsel of the Norfolk and Western railroad and is still in active practice, being regarded as one of the leading lawyers of Southwest Virginia.

Mr. Griffin ascribes to his attendance in the law courts in youth his ambition to become a lawyer. His success in life he attributes to the influence of home and the benefit of private study, together with the necessity of working. Asked to offer some suggestions to young Americans as to the principles, methods, and habits which in his opinion will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in American life and be most helpful to young people in attaining true success, he replies: "Let them adhere to the principles that prevailed in Virginia half a century ago, together with the methods and habits of that period so far as may be possible in the changed condition of things. Above all let them resist the demoralizing thought that the main aim in life is to accumulate wealth."

In religion Mr. Griffin is an Episcopalian, and in politics he was a member of the Democratic party till the nomination of W. J. Bryan. Not approving of Mr. Bryan's views on the money question, he voted in that election for William McKinley, and since that time has been independent in politics.

On November 11, 1873, Mr. Griffin married Nanny Roy Hutter, and eight children were born to them, of whom six survive at the present writing (1907).

His address is Bedford City, Bedford County, Virginia.

Yours Very truly
Patrick L Hagan

PATRICK HAGAN

HAGAN, PATRICK, lawyer and capitalist, was born in County Tyrone, Province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1830, and came to America in 1847. His father, John Hagan, was a farmer and grocer, a man of general information and of resolute character; his mother, Ellen Campbell Hagan, was a woman of decided intellectual proclivities, and inspired in her children a love for "the good, the beautiful, and the true."

The American branch of the Hagan family sprang from the O'Hagans, of Tullahogue, Ireland, the "O" being generally dropped on this side of the Atlantic. In the trans-Atlantic branch, there are to be found many men distinguished in business, in law, and in literature.

In childhood and youth, Patrick Hagan had fine health and bouyant spirits, and was fond of boyish sports. He was brought up in a village and attended the local schools. He acquired an unusual relish for tales of adventure and historical romances, which greatly stirred his youthful ambition.

Mr. Hagan's parents intended him for the priesthood, but his tastes did not lie in that direction. At seventeen, he associated himself in the grocery business with his brother, who had settled in Richmond, Virginia. At the same time he entered upon a course of study under a retired priest then living in Richmond. Later, he took up the study of law under Joseph Stras, of Jeffersonville, Virginia, one of the most prominent and scholarly lawyers of the state. In 1854, Mr. Hagan began to practice in Tazewell county; in 1855, he settled in Lee county, where he has lived ever since that time.

In 1860, Mr. Hagan formed a law partnership with Mr. Jonathan Richmond; they practiced together until the untimely death of this brilliant man. The death of Mr. Richmond left the office of commonwealth's attorney vacant, and Mr. Hagan became a candidate for the office. His opponent was General Peter C. Johnston, a brother of General Joseph E. Johnston. After a spirited contest, Mr. Hagan was elected; was subse-

quently reëlected twice, the second time, over the same opponent.

By dint of great energy and perseverance, supported by very considerable ability, Mr. Hagan moved steadily on and up in his profession, to a place of proud distinction at the bar. Very early in his practice, he began to give special attention to pleading, and in this branch of the law achieved unusual success, and laid the basis of his wealth and reputation.

The law seemed to be made for him and he for the law, for he became attached to its practice with all the passion with which a sportsman loves his hounds. In his own words, "The excitement of the practice gives a wholesome animation to the system, sharpens the intellect, and when you have gained a case, or made an unexpected point which confuses and bewilders the opposing side, the pleasure is as exhilarating as the discovery of hidden treasure."

One of the highest compliments ever paid a lawyer was paid Colonel Hagan by the late Professor John B. Minor, of the University of Virginia. Said Professor Minor to a law class, in his lecture-room: "For lucidity, law, and concise argument, I would suggest a perusal of the pleadings of Patrick Hagan before the supreme court of Virginia."

As a financier and business man, his career fully equals his success in the law, and he enjoys a large private fortune, most of which was accumulated through fortunate investments in coal and iron lands in Southwestern Virginia, in addition to the income from a large law practice. He was proxy for Lee county in the Cumberland Gap railroad. He has, moreover, been identified with many public enterprises and business projects that have inured to the public good, and placed him among the broad-minded, progressive citizens of the state.

Colonel Hagan is one of the few men in whom the late General B. F. Butler met his match. He made a land deal with General Butler and his associates, involving a sale of some two hundred thousand acres of land. In a thoroughly honorable manner, Hagan, as Butler admitted, got the best of the deal. Butler threatened to sue, and Hagan cordially invited him to do so; but, realizing that there was no real ground on which to base his suit, Butler accepted the situation in a philosophical

manner. Butler afterwards jocularly related the incident as one of the few times in his life when he did not come out with the best end of the bargain.

Colonel Hagan has throughout his long career been an exceedingly close student, a careful reader, a lover of literature and science, and a fascinating conversationalist. His mind is a rich storehouse of the most extensive and varied information garnered from almost every department of human thought and action—law, politics, religion, history, folk-lore, science, belles-lettres, romance, theology. He has written many papers on various themes, and more particularly articles on the life of Galileo, on the Spanish Inquisition, and on the lives of eminent Irishmen of the past. He is the author of an abridged "History of Ireland from the Invasion by Henry II in 1172."

Colonel Hagan has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and has consistently defended the rights and privileges of the common people against all forms of plutocracy, oligarchy, monopoly and special privileges. His motto has ever been: "A tyrant to the poor is a coward to the great." In religion he is a Roman Catholic.

Colonel Hagan believes in inspiring the youth of the land to seek for national success. "I believe," says he, "that a young man's first step towards success consists in taking measure of his own capacity and adaptability to perform a certain specific work; and then to resolve to do it with all his energy. In conjunction with this, at the very outset of life, he must take into consideration the rights and feelings of his fellowman. He must not jostle him from the road on which he has the right of way, but cultivate his good will instead, not by slavish blandishments, but by a dignified self-respect and manifest fairness."

Colonel Hagan's address is Adamar, Scott County, Virginia.

DANIEL HARMON

HARMON, DANIEL, lawyer, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, November 7, 1859, and is the son of Daniel and Mary Elizabeth Harmon. His father was in the insurance and banking business in Charlottesville, to which place he moved about 1861, and gave the boy such training in the office as has proved very valuable in his profession.

The Harmons came from England to America, and settled in Maine. Daniel is a family name and has come down through several generations in America. One Daniel served in the Massachusetts Bay militia during the War of the Revolution. He had a son, Daniel. This Daniel's son, Aaron D., moved to Virginia, and settled in Alexandria early in the nineteenth century. Aaron D. had a Daniel, who was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Harmon received his academic education in the schools of Charlottesville. With that preparation he entered the University of Virginia, graduating in 1882, with the degree of B. L. At that time, the gifted John B. Minor was still teaching law in undiminished vigor, and the young law student came under the influence of that noble instructor. In the summer of 1882, Mr. Harmon entered life on his own responsibility. The good moral influences of home, together with private study, and contact with men, have all combined to put him among the most honored citizens and the best lawyers of the state.

In 1891, Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall appointed Mr. Harmon a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia; he was reappointed by Governors J. Hoge Tyler and A. J. Montague. The duties of this position of trust and of honor, Mr. Harmon has discharged with conspicuous fidelity and zeal; and his wisdom and his practical experience of every-day affairs have made him a very useful member of the board.

As a lawyer, Mr. Harmon stands high. Though associated daily with some of the best-known lawyers of the state, he does not suffer by comparison. He stands high at a fine bar. When

important cases are before the Albemarle court, Mr. Harmon is generally found on one side or the other.

In politics, Mr. Harmon is a Democrat. While not a politician, he is deeply interested in the success of the Democratic party. He usually stands by the party, and believes in the rule by majorities. In church preferences, Mr. Harmon is a Presbyterian. He attends the church of which Reverend George L. Petrie has been pastor for nearly thirty years. At the twenty-fifth aniversary of Dr. Petrie's installation, Mr. Harmon made a touching address on behalf of the officers of the church.

On March 9, 1886, Mr. Harmon married Fannie Murphy. They have had six children, all of whom are now (1906) living. At their home in Charlottesville, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon dispense a gracious hospitality to a large circle of friends and neighbors.

JAMES ALBERT HARRISON

HARRISON, JAMES ALBERT, educator, philologist, and litterateur, was born at Pass Christian, Mississippi, August 21, 1848. His father was Jilson Payne Harrison; his mother, Sidney Ann Powell Norton. On his father's side, Professor Harrison is sprung from the well-known Harrison family of Virginia, who have furnished her "signers," presidents, soldiers, and are now furnishing jurists and scholars, to the country. On his mother's side, he is descended from Colonel (Rev.) Charles Mynn Thruston, the famous "fighting parson" of the Revolution. Professor Harrison married September 1, 1885, Lizzie Stuart Letcher, daughter of Hon. John Letcher, war governor of Virginia. They have had three children, one of whom, Letcher, is now (1906) living.

Jilson P., the father of James A., was a planter, lawyer, and commission merchant, a man of firmness and energy of character. He settled in New Orleans, Louisiana, where his son attended the public schools. From there he entered the University of Virginia, where he spent the sessions of 1866-67 and 1867-68. He paid especial attention to linguistic and literary studies, for which he, early in life, showed a marked aptitude. In 1869 he went to Germany, and studied in the University of Bonn. His favorite studies there were language and art. On his return to America, he accepted a position as professor of Latin and modern languages in the Maryland Military academy. From there, he was called to the same chair at Randolph-Macon college, shortly after its removal from Boydton, Virginia, to Ashland, Virginia. In this chair, Professor Harrison began to attract attention as one of the promising young scholars of the state, and men that knew him intimately predicted the phenomenal success that he has since attained. In 1876, he was elected professor of English and Modern Languages in Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Virginia. He had not long filled that chair before his reputation as a scholar and as an author became extensive, and by the time he reached middle life, he had achieved national

distinction. His department at Washington and Lee university was regarded as one of the great chairs of the country, and young men considered it a high distinction to be known as one of "Harrison's men."

At the centers of learning, his books were in use, and his opinions were greeted as those of "one having authority." From that time on, his reputation has steadily increased, until now his is one of the most significant names in American letters and education. In 1895, the University of Virginia called him to the chair of English and Romance Languages. More recently, by a subdivision of the work in languages, he has been professor of Teutonic philology. In this capacity, he continues to shed lustre upon the University of Virginia, and gives her one of the strongest chairs of English and Germanic philology in the whole country. Some years ago, both Vanderbilt and Tulane universities tried to secure Professor Harrison's services; but it is likely that no institution in this country could entice him away from his old alma mater.

Besides his regular work as college and university lecturer, Professor Harrison sometimes gives special courses. In 1883, for instance, he delivered, at Johns Hopkins university, a course of ten lectures on Anglo-Saxon poetry.

As an author, Professor Harrison made his début in 1874, with "A Group of Poets and their Haunts." In 1877, he published "Greek Vignettes;" in 1879, "Spain in Profile;" then "French Syntax;" "History of Spain;" "Story of Greece;" "Autrefois" (collection of Creole tales). These books gave him wide reputation as a litterateur and critic. In 1883, he began to edit the major Anglo-Saxon poems, with the coöperation of scholars in various colleges and universities. The volume with which his own name was especially connected was "Beowulf," in which he had Professor Robert Sharp, of Tulane, as collaborator. This, in various editions, has been used in the leading universities of America, Canada and England, and is familiarly known to all students of our earliest poetry. His Anglo-Saxon dictionary, in which he had Professor W. M. Baskerville, of Vanderbilt, as collaborator, his Anglo-Saxon reader, in which Professor Baskerville, and Professor J. L. Hall,

of William and Mary, were joint editors with him—all have extended his usefulness and his fame in the department of early English. Most of this time, he was engaged in lexical work enough to keep an ordinary man busy. His services as associate editor of the "Century" and of the "Standard" dictionaries augmented his fame among scholars and philologists, and brought new lustre to Virginia and her university. Other books we are compelled, for lack of space, to pass over; but we could not by any means fail to speak of the edition of Poe, published in 1902, and now regarded as the standard and authoritative edition. In seventeen volumes, Professor Harrison collected all of the known, and many hitherto unknown poems, tales and criticisms of Poe, and annotated them with illuminating criticisms of his own, making the "Virginia Edition" indispensable to every complete library. His latest work is the "Life of Washington" (1906) just published in G. P. Putnam's Sons "Heroes of the Nation" series.

Many honors have been bestowed upon Professor Harrison. He has been made an L. H. D. by Columbia university; and LL. D. by Randolph-Macon college, Virginia; Tulane university, New Orleans; and Washington and Lee university. He is a member of the William and Mary chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, which, in a case of a man not connected with that college, is intended as a recognition of high literary merit.

In 1904, Professor Harrison was a delegate to the International congress at St. Louis. He is now universally recognized as one of the most eminent scholars and literati of the country, and the South should be proud that no wealthy institution has been able to entice him beyond the Potomac or the Ohio.

In politics, Professor Harrison is a Democrat; in church preference, an Episcopalian. Sketches of Professor Harrison are found in many current dictionaries of biography; also in "Who's Who," in "Authors at Home," and in the University of Virginia Bulletin for 1896-1897. Professor Harrison's advice to young Americans is to be systematic, patriotic, patient, helpful to others. The Harrison motto, Vincit qui patitur, gives in one phrase the keynote of his life. "Endurance conquers"—'tis true to a large extent; but when endurance is conjoined with character

and with ability of a very high order, the conquest is far more splendid.

Professor Harrison lives "on the lawn," in the house long occupied by the eminent medical Professor Cabell, who died about fifteen years ago. In that famous house, the genial scholar and his accomplished wife dispense a gracious hospitality which makes one ready to believe that "old Virginia hospitality" has been born again under the shadow of Thomas Jefferson's great statue which stands only a few yards off in the rotunda.

His address is University Station, Charlottesville, Virginia.

JOHN DUNSCOMBE HORSLEY

HORSLEY, JOHN DUNSCOMBE, lawyer, ex-judge of the fifth circuit of Virginia, including the city of Lynchburg, president of the First National bank of Lynchburg, director in and general counsel for numerous public and private corporations, was born at Forkfield, Nelson county, Virginia, April 30, 1849. His father, William Andrew Horsley, M. D., was a physician of character, remarkable for his love of his professional work and for his lifelong interest in and enjoyment of good literature. His mother was Eliza S. Perkins, of Richmond, Virginia.

Judge Horsley numbers among his earliest ancestors in America: (1) Robert Horsley, of Saint Paul's Parish, Hanover, England, who received a grant of land on the north side of the Rivanna river, September 17, 1731; and (2) Major Andrew Dunscombe, a soldier of the Revolution, distinguished as a financier, who was sent from his native state, New York, by the legislature of that state, after the Revolutionary war, to settle the claim of New York against the state of Virginia. He established himself at Richmond, and in 1787 was appointed by the executive of Virginia, "commissioner for settling the war accounts between Virginia and the United States." Becoming thoroughly identified with the state of his adoption, he was made mayor of Richmond in 1795. Mayor Dunscombe's father was a Scotch follower of Charles Edward, the Pretender, for whom he fought at Culloden; and, coming to Holland as a refugee, he married there a daughter of an Amsterdam merchant. Mayor Andrew Dunscombe married Philadelphia Hamilton Du Val, a daughter of the Colonel Samuel Du Val who represented Henrico county in the house of burgesses at the sessions of February, 1772, March, 1773, May, 1774, and June, 1775, as well as in the conventions of August, 1774, and June, 1775, and was one of the trustees of the town of Richmond in 1752, and again in 1773; while his wife, Lucy Claiborne, was a lineal descendant of the Colonel William Claiborne (or Cleburne) of Cleburne Hall, Westmoreland, England, who came to Virginia in 1621, and in

Yours very truly
J. D. Hooker

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1625 was appointed secretary of state and member of the council, remaining a member of that body until 1660, and receiving in 1642 the appointment by the king as treasurer for Virginia, while in 1653 he acted as deputy-governor.

Most of Judge Horsley's early life was passed in the country, and he shared in the training which many boys of that time received through the assignment to them of regular tasks which involved manual labor. In early boyhood a pupil in private schools of Nelson county, at the outbreak of the Civil war he was not yet twelve years of age. In 1864, however, he joined the corps of cadets of the Virginia Military institute; and 1864-65, he served with them in the vicinity of Richmond until the evacuation of that city in April, 1865. After the war, he was a student at Norwood, Nelson county; and, entering the University of Virginia in 1869, he passed two years at that university in the study of law and soon afterward established himself in Nelson county. In 1886, he was elected judge of the fifth circuit of Virginia. Reëlected, after serving four months of his second term, he resigned to resume the practice of law; and, forming a partnership with Captain Charles M. Blackford, he soon became attorney and counselor for various corporations.

February 23, 1879, he married Florence M. Tunstall, daughter of Hon. William Massie, of Nelson county, Virginia. They have four children: Catherine Dunscombe, Bland Massie, Thomas Staples Martin, and Eliza Perkins.

Judge Horsley is president of the First National bank of Lynchburg; director and general counsel of the Lynchburg Traction and Light company; of the Roanoke Railway and Electric company; of the Montgomery Traction company, of Alabama; and of the Petersburg Gas company, as well as attorney and director for a number of private business corporations.

Affiliated with the Democratic party, he has never changed his party allegiance. He was baptized in the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Virginia Bar association; of the Piedmont and Oakland clubs, of Lynchburg; of the Shenandoah club, of Roanoke; the Westmoreland club, of Richmond; the Lynchburg boat club; and of the Garland Rhodes camp of United Confederate veterans.

His postoffice address is Lynchburg, Virginia.

HARRY RUTHERFORD HOUSTON

HOUSTON, HARRY RUTHERFORD, journalist, was born at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia, May 20, 1878. His father was Reverend Rutherford Roland Houston, Presbyterian minister, and sometime professor in the Union Theological seminary of Virginia, and his mother was Margaret Steele.

Mr. Houston's ancestry is Scotch-Irish, the first of his paternal line in America having been John Houston, who with his mother, wife, and six children, came from Ireland to America in 1735. He settled first in Pennsylvania, but subsequently moved south with the southward-moving tide of the Scotch-Irishmen of that period, and took up his residence in Rockbridge county, Virginia. Here the Houston name has flourished; and among the distinguished members of the family may be counted the Rev. Doctor Samuel Houston, who was a pioneer missionary to Greece, and president of the board of trustees of the Union Theological seminary, and General Samuel Houston, soldier, statesman, and patriot, whose fame is linked with the early and heroic history of the republic and commonwealth of Texas.

Mr. Houston grew up in the village of Fincastle, with vigorous health, and from his earliest childhood evinced a bent in the direction of the career which he adopted on arriving at manhood. One of his favorite occupations as a youth was drawing and making "pen-newspapers." The long approved regimen of the average Scotch-Irish lad was his. He was brought up to work, and to work hard; not because it was necessary for him to do so, but for the reason that his parents wisely conceived it to be a judicious and proper feature of a boy's education.

He received his preparatory and academic instruction at the hands of his father, who fitted him for college. He attended Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia; from which he was graduated in 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having, during his career as a student, filled a conspicuous place in the college life.

He was secretary of his class in his first term, 1895-1896; vice-president of his class in his second term; won the freshman declaimer's medal; was associate editor of the "Kaleidoscope," the college annual; won the sophomore-freshman magazine medal; won the senior orator's medal of the Union society; and was editor-in-chief of the magazine in 1898-1899, and of the "Kaleidoscope" the same session, besides achieving a number of other college honors.

After leaving college he taught, during the session of 1899-1900, a boys' preparatory school at Hampton, Virginia. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the business of journalism, for which he has always entertained a personal predilection. He is the editor of the "Hampton Monitor;" and is the owner and at the head of the Houston Printing and Publishing house, of Hampton.

Mr. Houston is a Democrat who has never changed his party allegiance. He is a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha college fraternity; and a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he has filled the positions of chancellor, commander, and deputy grand chancellor of district Number 29 of Virginia. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which last named organization he has held the office of exalted ruler of the Hampton lodge. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

He entered politics in 1905, when he was elected a member of the house of delegates from the counties of Elizabeth City and Accomac. While in the legislature he led several stubbornly contested debates and secured the passage of a number of important bills, among which was one establishing the Virginia State school for colored deaf and blind children.

On December 20, 1905, he married Miss Elizabeth E. Watkins, of Hampton.

His address is Number 21 South King Street, Hampton, Virginia.

JOHN HENRY HUDDLE

HUDDLE, JOHN HENRY, financier, farmer and stockman, was born March 8, 1867, on a farm in Wythe county, Virginia. His father, David Huddle, farmer, stockman and iron master, and colonel of state militia, was noted for honesty, perseverance, generosity and good judgment. His mother, Margaret Painter (Earhart) Huddle, a woman of high character, wielded a potent influence on all sides of his life. The earliest known paternal ancestor to come to America was John Huddle, who emigrated from Switzerland (in which country the name is spelled "Hottle"), in 1703. With two brothers, who came over at the same time, he settled in Wythe county, Virginia. On account of an Indian attack, in which a daughter of one of the brothers was scalped, the families removed temporarily to the Shenandoah valley. Gideon Huddle, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Barbara Gose, a noted belle, said to have been the most beautiful woman in the section in which she lived. Henry Huddle, the grandfather of John Henry Huddle, married Nancy Elsey, a relative of General Elsey, and they had twelve children. On his maternal side, his great-grandfather, Rev. John Stanger, D. D., a noted Lutheran clergyman, came from Germany to Wythe county, Virginia, where he preached the first Lutheran sermon heard in the county, and was a member of the state legislature for four terms. His grandfather, John Earhart, was a well-known man in that section of the state.

His early life was spent in the country. He was strong and active, and never took a dose of medicine until he was twenty-seven years old. From the time he was large enough until his father's death, when he was thirteen, he worked on the farm or around the forge, and attended the county free schools more or less irregularly. During the four years following his father's death, he worked all the time; then he spent a year at the Elk Creek academy, Grayson county, Virginia, and a year later took a business course at the Dayton (Tennessee) Masonic college.

yours Truly,
J. W. Luddeen

When he returned home, his mother, who was the guardian of the minor children, made him co-manager, with his elder brother, of the undivided interests of herself and the minor children in the estate, and so well was it managed that it was settled up as the children came of age without a word of complaint from any of them; working harmoniously together being a marked trait of the Huddle family.

He took up farming and stock-raising on his own account as soon as he was of age, and has been very successful in both, especially in sheep-raising. He was the pioneer in the now extensive business of raising lambs for the Northern markets, and his flock of Hampshire down sheep is unsurpassed in Southwest Virginia. In 1890, he sold the farm he inherited from his father and bought the old colonial homestead of the Groomes, known as "Locust Hill Stock Farm," paying $16,700 cash therefor.

Since January 15, 1900, when the Bank of Ivanhoe was organized by his personal efforts and influence, he has been its president. Under his direction it has been a very prosperous institution and he has become widely known as a shrewd financier. Two weeks after the bank was opened a fire destroyed the building in which it was located. While the bank's safe was still in the ruins of the burned building a meeting of the directors was held and several of them favored going out of business. This proposition was strongly opposed by Mr. Huddle, whose motto is "Never turn back." Soon afterward, he opened the bank in the office of the hotel, with a gripsack of money to meet checks, and in the same day received $2,700 in deposits. In six months he had built and equipped the present handsome and commodious building. It is not surprising that, with such a man at its head, the bank should be steadily increasing in popularity and prosperity.

In order to be convenient to the bank he built a handsome residence in Ivanhoe, called "Clifton," from which he has a private telephone line to his stock farm, four miles away. In politics he is and always has been a Democrat, and, though always in the ranks when party work is to be done and ready to contribute money when needed for legitimate expenses, he has

never been a candidate for office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and is superintendent of the largest Sunday school in the county. He is also a Mason, and has held, and still holds, important offices in his lodge. He is an open-handed contributor to charity and to every movement for the betterment of the people. He has made it a rule throughout his successful career to meet every business obligation the day it came due, and thinks young men should never make an obligation unless reasonably certain of their ability to meet it when due.

His occupation was determined by his environment. The strongest influences in his life have been home and contact with men in active life. His advice to young men is: "Abstain from all intoxicants; keep good company; ally yourself with some church; select a calling and stick to it. And you will find that you can serve your Lord better by living in the country than in a city." His favorite recreations are fishing and bird hunting, in both of which he is an expert.

On July 23, 1895, he married Mary Jones, of Greene county, Tennessee. Four children have been born to them, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Ivanhoe, Wythe County, Virginia.

MILTON WYLIE HUMPHREYS

HUMPHREYS, MILTON WYLIE, professor in the University of Virginia, was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, (now West Virginia), September 15, 1844. His father, Andrew C. Humphreys, was a practicing physician, and was a man of firm convictions, great force of character, fluent in speech, and at times eloquent as a public speaker. Besides practicing medicine, he served the public as a justice of the peace and as a lieutenant-colonel of militia. Professor Humphreys' mother, Mary McQuain Hefner, belonged to a sturdy German family that settled in Virginia before the Revolution. She was a typical matron, of the fine German stock which has done so much to make the western counties of Virginia and the eastern section of West Virginia famous for their barns bursting with plenty and prosperity.

The earliest American paternal ancestor of Professor Humphreys was Samuel, who came from Ireland before the Revolution, settled first in Pennsylvania, then moved to Greenbrier county, Virginia. On his mother's side, Professor Humphreys is descended from Jacob Hefner, the emigrant, who came from Germany before the Revolution, and was killed in the Revolutionary war.

Milton W. Humphreys began his education in the country schools near his home; then attended an academy in Charleston, Virginia.

During his first session as a student at Washington college, his state seceded from the Union, and young Humphreys served for four years in her forces. He was first corporal of artillery, then sergeant, in the Confederate army, and he has the reputation of having been one of the most skilful artillerists in the Southern army. After forty years, it is regarded as a great "treat" to hear Professor Humphreys discuss the minutiae of artillery practice as it is and should be.

The war over, his innate ambition again asserted itself. He was anxious "to excel those around him," which simply means

that he was born with a burning but most honorable ambition. To excel those around him, he must have a well-trained mind and faculties sharpened by study; and this meant that he must have an education. Accordingly, he re-entered Washington college, now the Washington and Lee university, and soon stood at the head of his classes. In a short time, he became tutor in Latin; then, assistant professor of Ancient languages. In 1869, he took the M. A. degree.

From Washington college, he proceeded to the universities of Berlin and Leipsic, from the last named of which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.). In 1875, he was elected professor of Greek in the Vanderbilt university. In 1883, he accepted the chair of Ancient languages in the University of Texas. In 1887, he was called to the chair of Greek in the University of Virginia, a chair which he has filled since that time with eminent ability. He ranks among the conspicuous Greek scholars of the country, and in the highest academic circles his name is mentioned with the greatest respect, and his opinions are accepted as authoritative.

Others besides Virginians have recognized Professor Humphreys' attainments. In 1883, Vanderbilt university made him a Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) About the same time, he was made editor-general for North America of the "Revue des Revues," of Paris. More recently, he was selected to prepare the paper of Greek for the World's Congress of Science and Arts at St. Louis. From 1880 to 1882, he was vice-president of the American Philological association; in 1882, he was made the annual president.

Of course a professor's greatest work is in the lecture-room. There such men as John B. Minor, Thomas R. Price, and B. L. Gildersleeve thrill, stimulate, and inspire rising generations of young men. There they make character, and train leaders. In their private study hours, however, these noble teachers reach the outside world and their fellow-teachers by means of articles and books. A goodly proportion of present-day scholars are productive; they are producing, from time to time, original work in their department of learning. Professor Humphreys has taken time for publication. In 1885, he published an edition of

the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, and, in 1891, an edition of the "Antigone" of Sophocles. In his first years of research, Professor Humphreys published a work upon Greek metres that was very highly praised by Curtius and other eminent authorities. He is the author also of many articles published especially in philological journals, at home and abroad.

May 3, 1887, Professor Humphreys married Louise F. Garland, daughter of Doctor Landon C. Garland, the late chancellor of Vanderbilt university, and of Louise Garland, daughter of "King" David Garland, of Amherst. They have had four children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is University Station, Charlottesville, Virginia.

GEORGE JEFFERSON HUNDLEY

HUNDLEY, GEORGE JEFFERSON, circuit judge, was born near Mobile, Alabama, March 22, 1838, and was the son of Josiah and Cornelia Jefferson Hundley. Both of his parents died when he was very young; his mother when he was an infant, and his father a few years later. In regard to his parents Judge Hundley knows very little; can say nothing as to their marked characteristics or as to his father's influence upon him. He is proud, however, that they were Virginians, and, though himself born in another state, he is, in sentiment and by tradition, "a Virginian of the Virginians."

On his father's side, Judge Hundley is of mixed English and Huguenot blood. On his mother's side, he is great great-grandson of Peter Field Jefferson, uncle of Thomas Jefferson. His grandmother was also a niece of William B. Giles, one of the most prominent of the ante-bellum governors and United States senators, who, while in the house of representatives, was pronounced by John Randolph one of the best parliamentary debaters in the country.

Judge George J. Hundley was an ambitious youth. It was his delight to go into the court-house and listen to the lawyers as they plead their causes. The blood of the Jeffersons and the Gileses was surging in his veins. While being reared by his mother's relatives in Amelia county, Virginia, he worked in various ways to make them feel that he was not a burden and an incumbrance. By hook and crook, he got two year's tuition at Fleetwood academy and a year at Hampden-Sidney college. No doubt he learned in that time more than the average boy would learn in ten years; for we see in him, even at this early age, the indomitable purpose, the manly grit, that has marked his career for the past forty years. His academic education, he supplemented by wide reading in the standard authors. Two of his favorite volumes were Shakespeare and the Bible, the close reading of which will guarantee any man against ignorance and give him a style above the average. Thus equipped, Mr.

Hundley entered the private law school of Judge John W. Brockenbrough, in Lexington, Virginia, one of the most famous ante-bellum law schools in the country. In 1860, his license was signed by three judges, and he was about to enter the promised land of his dreams and visions, when Virginia seceded from the Union, and called upon her sons to rally to her aid. Among the earliest to volunteer was George J. Hundley. For four years he followed the sword of Lee, "far in the front of the deadly fight," and followed it to Appomattox court-house, where it was "shrouded in its sheath again, proudly and peacefully." Among his sweetest memories are those days of his youthful enthusiasm for the "Lost Cause." For those years, he makes no apologies, deems none necessary. He believes that his cause was just, and he rejoices that he gave his best service to his beloved state in the "times that tried men's souls."

After the war, Mr. Hundley taught for a while. In 1866, he settled at Buckingham court-house, to practice law. From that time, he maintained a high and honorable position as a practitioner, until the state of Virginia appointed him to the circuit bench. At this writing (1906), Judge Hundley is judge of the fifth judicial circuit, and ranks among the most honored members of the state judiciary.

In 1870, General Hundley entered the state senate, where he served four years. Virginia was just emerging from the shadows of Reconstruction, and needed the aid of her wisest sons. Among the younger men of the legislature, General Hundley stood very high for earnestness and fidelity. In 1895, he was elected to the house of delegates, where he served faithfully and ably. The measure in which he was especially interested was a reform in the laws relating to criminal trials, a reform in the interests of more speedy justice and against "the law's delay." A recent lynching in his own community had shown General Hundley that the people of Virginia were tired of postponements and appeals, and delays on mere technicalities, and he pushed through the house a bill providing that no mere technicality not affecting the merits of the case shall delay or postpone a criminal trial.

General Hundley is an ardent Democrat. In the state cam-

paigns and in presidential elections, he often renders valuable service as a speaker, and his speeches have done great good in many places.

In 1898, General Hundley was elected to the circuit bench, and is now judge of the fifth judicial circuit. Along with his duties as legislator, lawyer, and judge, he has taken time to serve on the board of trustees of the Farmville Normal school, and of the Institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, at Staunton, Virginia.

It is very clear that General Hundley is a "man of mark in Virginia," and that his advice to young men will be of value. Left an orphan, with limited resources, he has pushed his way to the front in the face of overwhelming odds. His motto is "Labor;" his creed, "Labor is genius." He advises young men to spend their waiting years in reading and study, so that their mature years will find them "thoroughly furnished" in their respective spheres of mental activity.

October 5, 1881, General Hundley married Lucy Waller Boyd, of Nelson county, Virginia. They have had five children, of whom three are now (1906) living.

General Hundley's postoffice address is Farmville, Virginia.

Sincerely
John L. Hurt

JOHN LINN HURT

HURT, JOHN LINN, state senator, was born in Carroll county, Tennessee, March 10, 1838, but was reared in Virginia. His father was William Walker Hurt; his mother was Nancy (Sims) Linn.

Mr. Hurt's earliest American ancestor was the Rev. Robert Hurt, who came from England about the middle of the eighteenth century, and became distinguished in the Baptist ministry in Virginia.

Mr. Hurt lived in the country until he was eighteen years of age. His elementary education was received in the Samuel Davies institute, at Halifax court-house, Virginia. While attending school, he helped on the farm, and thus acquired a strong love of agricultural pursuits and a keen sympathy with the farming interests—which have helped no little to make him one of the most useful representatives in the state senate.

A potent factor in the making of Mr. Hurt's character was his mother's influence. This was especially strong; and this noble woman was his guiding star. To her he owes largely his great success; for she instilled into him those lofty ideals which have guided and controlled his life. Some defects of his early education, Senator Hurt has remedied by general reading. Many a winter evening has he spent with the standard writers of our literature, and he can often be found surrounded by his books and holding converse with "the mighty minds of old."

Mr. Hurt entered active life very young. In 1854, he was appointed deputy in the clerk's office of Halifax county. After serving faithfully in this capacity for some years, he became clerk of the circuit court of Pittsylvania county, a position which he filled successfully for twelve years. Along with his clerkship, he has also farmed for many years.

In 1861, Mr. Hurt obeyed Virginia's call to arms, and followed the sword of Lee as it flashed high in air, to drive back the armies of invasion. In 1863, he was captured, but not long afterwards was paroled, and returned to his farming avocations in Virginia.

Mr. Hurt has achieved much distinction in the politics of his state. It was in 1877 that he first took his seat in the senate of Virginia. The state had but recently emerged from the clutches of the Reconstruction wolf, and was passing through the crisis of threatened repudiation. She needed sons of brain and of character to steer her between Scylla and Charybdis. Not the least important of those that came to her aid was Senator John L. Hurt, of Pittsylvania county. In the senate of 1881-1882, Mr. Hurt was one of the recognized leaders of the Conservative, or anti-Mahone, Democrats. The Mahone party had a large majority in the house of delegates, but not in the senate. The balance of power was held by a coterie of independent men who came to be known as the "Big Four." These united with the Conservatives led by Senator Hurt and others to defeat the policy of the majority in the house of delegates. One measure especially objectionable to Senator Hurt was the Reapportionment bill, the passage of which would have sent eight Republican congressmen to Washington to represent Virginia. The Danville district, with about one hundred and eighty-five thousand inhabitants, was to have the same representation in congress as the fourth district containing one hundred and twenty-two thousand, the greater number of them negroes. To pass this measure through the senate, the Republican party of the North and the administration in Washington lent powerful assistance. In the way, however, stood the famous "Big Four" and the conservative Democrats, led by Mr. Hurt and others like him. "Mr. Hurt," says a paper of the day, "is cool, shrewd, and always on his guard—finds out what transpires in the council of the enemy, but never allows his opponents to know what will be his next move."

Victory crowned the cause of the Conservatives, all partisan movements were defeated, and Virginia remained in the Democratic ranks. In two years, the Mahone régime passed away, a new legislature put the public institutions into excellent shape, and, later on, the threatened repudiation of the state debt, or of a large part of it, was averted, and a satisfactory settlement of the debt redeemed the good name of Virginia.

In all this, Senator Hurt bore a prominent and honorable part, and, in his ripe age, he may now look back upon those years

of middle life and feel that he dared do all that became a man and did it valiantly.

Mr. Hurt's advice to young men is to "listen to their mothers, tell the truth, and lead sober and industrious lives." This good advice contains the philosophy of his own life.

Senator Hurt has been twice married: first to Nannie Kate Clement; second to Sallie T. Douglas. He has no children.

His address is Hurt, Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

DANIEL SELDEN JONES

JONES, DANIEL SELDEN, business man and capitalist, was born at Spratley's, near Jamestown, July 10, 1849, and his parents were Henley Taylor Jones and Mary A. H. Jones. This Jones family is descended from an early settler in Warwick county by the name of Matthew Jones, who was one of the justices of Warwick county about 1660. Among the members more than ordinarily distinguished were Rev. Scervant Jones, an influential but eccentric Baptist minister, and James Alfred Jones, the prominent lawyer of Richmond.

His father was a farmer whose marked characteristics were honesty and love of justice. He was a man of great industry, and owned, before the war, a large estate in land and negro slaves, and his home, at Spratley's farm, was the abode of plenty and hospitality. Daniel Selden Jones was a strong healthy boy, whose special tastes in childhood and youth were a fondness for country sports, and an admiration for fine horses. He went to the ordinary country schools and attended William and Mary college. But he did not like study and left college at about eighteen years of age.

In 1870 he began the active work of life, and, as his means were small, he engaged in the lumber business, marketing saw logs, cord wood, and railroad ties. Mr. Jones developed into a sagacious, successful business man, and in 1885 removed to Newport News for a more extended field of action. In this city, Mr. Jones has been eminently successful and is one of the wealthiest and foremost business men.

His worth as a citizen has been recognized by his fellow citizens by an election to numerous offices of importance and trust. In 1874, he was a justice of the peace in James City county, and, in 1895, he was made chairman of the police board of the city of Newport News. With the exception of four years, in which he was not a member of that body, he was president of the city council, 1896-1906. For five years he was a private in the state militia.

In politics, Mr. Jones has always voted the Democratic ticket with the exception of one election, when, because of the free-silver question, he declined to vote for William Jennings Bryan, the regular nominee of the Democratic party, for president. In this election, he was " a gold Democrat," and supported Palmer and Buckner.

Mr. Jones is a Baptist, and takes much interest in religious matters.

Up to the last three years, Mr. Jones has found his chief relaxation from business in keeping and raising fine horses, but since that time he has amused himself in his leisure hours with carrying on a farm.

To young men who wish to attain true success in life, Mr. Jones says: " Determine to succeed; deal squarely with every one; don't undertake anything you cannot ask God's blessing on; put plenty of energy behind your determination; act always so as to command the respect of every one; and if you want to keep in good health, don't try to do it all in one day."

On October 10, 1873, Mr. Jones married Carrie Young Powell.

His address is Number 2606 West Avenue, Newport News, Virginia.

WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES

JONES, WILLIAM ATKINSON, lawyer, legislator, member of the lower house of congress from the first Virginia district, was born at Warsaw, Richmond county, Virginia, on March 21, 1849, son of Judge Thomas and Anne Seymour (Trowbridge) Jones. His ancestors on both sides for a number of generations were distinguished in both the civil and military service of the country, and on the paternal side are descended from Peter Jones, a large landholder of Prince George county, Virginia, from whom Petersburg is supposed to have derived its name.

His great-grandfather was General Joseph Jones, of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, who was prominent in the Revolutionary war, and who married Jane, daughter of Roger Atkinson, member of a well-known family in Virginia and North Carolina. On the maternal side he is a great-grandson of Richard and Sally Lee, of Lee Hall, Westmoreland county, Virginia, first cousin of Governor Henry Lee, familiarly known as "Light Horse Harry," father of General Robert E. Lee. His grandparents were Thomas and Mary (Lee) Jones, and James and Cornelia (Rogers) Trowbridge, of Plattsburg, New York.

Hon. Thomas Jones, father of William A. Jones, was successively a farmer, lawyer and jurist. He served as judge of the counties of Richmond and Westmoreland, and was known to stand in the front rank of lawyers in eastern Virginia for many years. At the age of fifty-one, he entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war, and served with recognized distinction throughout the entire period of active hostilities. He married a daughter of James Trowbridge, of Plattsburg, New York, as above noted, who served with distinguished credit in the battle of Plattsburg, during the War of 1812, and whose gallantry in that battle was specially recognized by an act of congress.

William A. Jones attended the Virginia Military institute during the years 1864 and 1865, and served with the cadets in

the defence of the city of Richmond until the evacuation in the latter year. Subsequently he attended Coleman's University Preparatory school, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, until 1868, from which he entered the University of Virginia. He pursued the study of law in the latter institution and was graduated therefrom with the degree of B. L., and admitted to the bar, in 1870. He engaged in the practice of law at Warsaw, Virginia, and has continued in the active pursuit of his profession ever since. For a number of years he was commonwealth's attorney for his county; was a delegate from Virginia to the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880; was a delegate-at-large and chairman of his state delegation to the Democratic national convention held at Chicago, in 1896; and was a delegate-at-large from his state to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City, Missouri, in 1900. In 1891, he was elected to the lower house of congress from the first Virginia district, and has represented that district in the fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eight, and fifty-ninth Congresses. His career in that body has been characterized by ability, tact, and a singular fidelity to his constituents. He is at present (1906) a member of the committees on Insular Affairs, and Private Land Claims, of the fifty-ninth Congress. Among his most notable addresses before the congress were those on "Election of Senators by the People," in 1898; on the "Financial Bill," in 1900; on the "Island of Puerto Rico: Our plain duty to its Inhabitants," in 1900.

He was married, January 23, 1889, to Claude Douglass, daughter of John and Mary Motley, of Williamsburg, Virginia.

The address of Mr. Jones is Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia.

JAMES RUFUS JOPLING

JOPLING, JAMES RUFUS, was born November 19, 1845, in Bedford county, Virginia, and his parents were William W. Jopling and Julia Ann Jopling. His father, who was a farmer and justice of the peace, was born October 27, 1815, and he was the son of James Jopling, whose parents came from England to Virginia in colonial days. In 1841 William W. Jopling married Julia Ann, daughter of Rufus Thomas, whose parents came to Virginia from Scotland. She was born in 1821 and died August 3, 1856.

James Rufus Jopling was reared in the country, enjoyed good health and did occasional manual labor on the farm. He attended the country schools until eighteen years of age, when he quit them to enter the Confederate army. He joined Captain R. B. Claytor's Company B, 10th battalion of artillery, then stationed on Marion Hill, at Battery Number 2, Richmond defences. During the winter of 1863-1864, Mr. Jopling was detailed with the other members of his company to guard Federal prisoners at Belle Isle, Libby prison and Barracks Number 2 in Richmond, and the next spring he was assigned to the ordnance department of the battalion, and so served until the close of the war.

After the war Mr. Jopling went back to his father's farm and worked like a day laborer until he was appointed in November, 1866, deputy sheriff of Bedford county. He served in that capacity until September, 1868, when he resigned and worked as a clerk with Jones, Watts and Company in Lynchburg. In June, 1871, he formed a co-partnership with them under the firm name of Jones, Watts and Jopling. He removed to Salem, where he was manager of the partnership interest in a hardware store there. In September, 1874, he removed to Danville, where for five years he was manager of a similar store. In 1879, he bought out the interest of Messrs. Jones, Watts and Company, and conducted the wholesale and retail business there until 1897.

From 1893 to 1897 he was president of the Merchants bank,

when he merged the Merchants bank into the First National bank of Danville, of which he has ever since been president. He is also president of the Morotock Manufacturing company; and a director in both the Riverside Cotton mills and the Dan River Cotton mills. For two years he was president of the Virginia State Sunday School association, and was a delegate to the World's convention of this association, which met in Jerusalem in 1904. He has been the representive from Virginia on the executive committee of the International Sunday School association, for several years.

In politics he is a Democrat; in religious preference, a Methodist; in both, sincere and zealous. He is a steward and trustee in the Mount Vernon church of Danville, the present church edifice being largely the result of his own individual efforts and contributions. And for thirty-four years he has been teacher of an adult Bible class, composed of young men principally. He has also served as director in the Danville Methodist college and in the Danville Street Car company. His biography has been written by Dr. R. A. Brock, in "Virginia and Virginians," and to it the writer is largely indebted for the facts contained in this sketch.

On October 4, 1871, he married Mollie, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Phelps of Nelson county. Mrs. Jopling was born in Nelson county, Virginia, on November 24, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Jopling have had one child, Mary Julia, who is now (1906) living.

His address is Danville, Virginia.

HOUSTON CLAY JOYNER

JOYNER, HOUSTON CLAY, financier and farmer, was born August 8, 1842, on a farm in Amherst county, Virginia. His father, James H. Joyner, farmer, was noted for unbending integrity. His mother, Sophia B. Joyner, a woman of culture and refinement, exerted a strong and enduring influence on all sides of his life.

His ancestry is English and Scotch. The Joyners came from England, but the early records of the family in America were lost. His grandfather, William Tiller, founder of the maternal branch of the family in America, came from Scotland early in the seventeenth century and settled in Henrico county, Virginia. His great great-grandfather, Young Landrum, was a captain in the American army during the War of the Revolution and was present when Lord Cornwallis surrendered, at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781.

Mr. Joyner was reared in the country, and as a boy was healthy, strong, and active, with a marked fondness for books and for all kinds of outdoor sports. All the plans made in his youth for his after life were entirely disarranged, first, by the death of his father and then by the Civil war. He had acquired his primary and preparatory education at local schools, and was looking forward with hopeful anticipation to entering Randolph-Macon college at its next session, when the Civil war opened. Filled with patriotism and intense love for Virginia and the South, he dropped all hopes of a college education, enlisted in the Confederate service, and served gallantly throughout the war, under General Pickett, participating in all the engagements which made Pickett's men immortal.

After the war, had he been able to follow his personal inclination, he would have sought some other occupation than farming. But his mother owned a farm, and she, with his two unmarried sisters, required support and protection. Therefore, as a matter of duty, he remained at home and carried on the work of the farm, in which he had a good degree of success.

Yours Sincerely
H. C. Joyner

From reconstruction days he has taken an active part in politics, as a Democrat of the uncompromising and unchangeable type, and has been a delegate to many important congressional and state nominating conventions. In 1875, he was elected deputy county treasurer, and served until 1879. In that year, he was elected sheriff, and he held that position until 1884, when he was elected county treasurer. He has since been continuously reëlected, and would probably have continued in that office to the end of his life, so entirely satisfactory has been his conduct of the office, if the new state constitution did not forbid. For more than thirty years he has continuously held an office of honor in the county and has never been defeated in an election, nor been denied any honor he has sought from the voters of the county.

Mr. Joyner's success as a county financier paved the way for his successful career as a private financier. In 1883, he was one of the organizers of the Bank of Amherst; indeed, it was partly his zeal and his influence that made the organization possible. He was one of its first directors, and since 1893, he has been president of the bank, and he has made it one of the most prosperous rural financial institutions in the state. His bank is a member of the Banking association of Virginia, and he has frequently represented it at the meetings of that association.

Mr. Joyner thinks that if every young man would select an occupation suited to his taste, one that he could love, and then devote his entire time and energy to it, success would be reasonably certain; also that young men should keep out of debt; do thoroughly what they undertake; be honest and truthful, and endeavor to make themselves indispensable to their employers. He also believes that there is always room in business for good and faithful young men.

On May 8, 1895, he married Beulah C. Clayton. Six children have been born to them, four of whom: Helen Clayton Joyner, Sarah Tyler Joyner, Houston Clay Joyner, Jr., and James Reginald Joyner, are now (1906) living.

His address is Amherst, Amherst County, Virginia.

GEORGE BERNARD KEEZELL

KEEZELL, GEORGE BERNARD, state senator, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, July 20, 1854, and is the son of George and Amanda Fitz Allan (Peale) Keezell. His father was a farmer, sturdy in body and mind, a typical Valley man, of the vigorous German stock which has done so much to make that section prosperous and flourishing. George Keezell served in the War of 1812. His father came directly from Germany, and settled in the Valley of Virginia. Mrs. Amanda Keezell's progenitors came from England. Senator Keezell, it will be seen, is of blended German and English stock, and inherits the sturdy vigor of two fine bloods.

When a mere child, Mr. Keezell had to do the work of a man. Every able-bodied man was in the army, and boys had to cut wood, drive wagons, make crops, and keep the farms going. When not too tired, he read history and biography; his schooling was received at a collegiate institute in Baltimore, Maryland. This he has supplemented by reading standard literature, histories, and biographies. Mr. Keezell is an eminently practical man. Contact with men in active life has been a potent factor in his success in life, though most of his success he attributes to one of those noble mothers so numerous in Virginia, women who deserve to rank with Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi.

Mr. Keezell left school at seventeen, and became a farmer. On the farm long owned by his grandfather and his father, and now owned by himself, he has spent the best part of his life, riding around the farm during the day, and spending the evenings in the bosom of his family and in the company of the great writers already referred to. Mr. Keezell is essentially a domestic man, and finds his chief pleasure in his home. He does not seek publicity or public office, but has office thrust upon him. In 1883, he consented to become a candidate for the state senate, and was elected. For over twenty years, he has been one of the most influential members of the finance committee of that body. He represented Rockingham county in the Constitutional convention

of 1901-1902, and was recognized as one of the practical men of that body. As a member of the State board of fisheries, also, he has rendered valuable service to the state, and has helped to make the fish and oysters pay a revenue, instead of being a burden to the treasury. All these services, Senator Keezell has performed at a sacrifice of his personal interests. The small salary paid a state senator and the trifling honorarium recently voted to the members of the board of fisheries, would not pay such a man for leaving his home and his farm for months at a time for half a lifetime; the state owes him a debt of gratitude for his long and faithful service in her legislative halls.

One of the most recent services which Senator Keezell has rendered the state is his work as a member of the committee on renovating and rebuilding the State capitol. This noble building is an honor to the state and to the men that served on the committee referred to.

No college, no university, claims Senator Keezell as an alumnus. In an educational sense, he is a self-made man; morally, he is the product of a Christian home. Let us see what he can say to the young Virginian who is anxious to succeed in life: "I believe in doing what is right as one's best judgment, after investigation, dictates, and in making no compromise with wrong for temporary advantage, or to please a friend or gain applause."

Mr. Keezell has been twice married: first, to Mary Katherine Hannah; second, to Belle C. Hannah. He has had seven children, six of whom are now (1906) living.

He resides at Keezletown, Rockingham County, Virginia.

ARCHER EMMETT KING

KING, ARCHER EMMETT, lawyer and former county judge, was born in Fluvanna county, Virginia, October 22, 1858. His father was Joab King, a saddler and farmer of Fluvanna, and his mother was Sarah Elizabeth King.

Judge King's youth was spent in the country, where the farm work imposed upon him as a duty fostered in him habits of industry and self-control, and awakened in him a love of nature and country life which he has always retained. He attended in boyhood the Mountain View school at Palmyra, Fluvanna county, and then taught for some years in the public schools of Fluvanna. Later he entered the University of Virginia, where he studied law under Professors John B. Minor and Stephen O. Southall, during the session of 1881-1882. Upon leaving the University of Virginia in 1882, he settled in Fluvanna county, and began the practice of law, in which he met with immediate success. On January 1, 1886, he took his seat on the bench, having been elected by the general assembly of Virginia judge of the county court of Fluvanna county. He served in this position until 1890, when he resigned his position of judge and moved to Roanoke city, Virginia, where he opened a law office. Soon after locating in Roanoke, he formed a partnership with Mr. Roy B. Smith, a prominent attorney of that city, under the firm name of Smith and King, which firm still (1906) continues in active practice.

In addition to following his profession, Judge King is interested in the financial life of Roanoke, and since May 1, 1904, has held the position of president of the Peoples National bank of Roanoke.

Judge King is a Democrat in his political belief and practice, and has never wavered in his allegiance to his party. In religious preference he is a Methodist.

On December 9, 1890, Judge King married Laura Goodman; and of their marriage have been born three children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

Judge King's address is 1300 Roanoke Street, Roanoke, Virginia.

Yours Truly
W. R. Davis

WILLIAM PRATHER KING

KING, WILLIAM PRATHER, from 1885 to 1888 mayor of Front Royal, Virginia, and since 1901, president of the Bank of Warren, was born in Warren county, Virginia, October 1, 1849.

His father, Isaac Newton King, was a farmer and banker and served as colonel of militia before the outbreak of the Civil war. His mother was Mrs. Nancy (Owen) King. His early life was passed on a farm; and as a boy he became familiar not only with such work by way of " chores " as fell to a boy in most of the country homes in Virginia in the decade preceding the Civil war, but he was also trained to regular tasks in farm work, so that he became familiar with the routine of Virginia farming through the changing seasons, and had some experience in directing and managing farm labor.

He was not twelve years old when the Civil war broke out; and the years in which his education at school should have been most regular and systematic, were years when the social life of his state was disorganized and almost destroyed by the Civil war. At the close of the war, the ruin and loss which had been occasioned by the struggle, left his father financially unable to provide the son with opportunities for a thorough schooling or a college education. At the age of twenty-six he took a course at Eastman's National Business college, from which institution he was graduated in February, 1876.

He feels that the active work of self support and money-earning was an education with him in his experience of farm work, from 1871 to 1876. Six years after his course at the business college, he was appointed cashier of the Bank of Warren. The duties of this office he dicharged for nineteen years, from 1882 to 1901. In 1901 he was elected president of the Bank of Warren. The esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens has been shown him in many ways. From 1885 to 1888 he was mayor of Front Royal Since 1901, his fellow-townsmen have kept him, by their votes, in the office of treasurer of Front Royal.

He married Mary A. Hansbrough on June 8, 1904.

In his political affiliations, Mr. King has always been identified with the Democratic party, although he refused to vote for Bryan when free silver was the issue. By his religious convictions he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Mr. King owes the exceptional good health which he has enjoyed in no small degree to his early and persistent interest in all forms of clean athletic sports. He has always been fond of gunning; and he describes himself as "an enthusiastic fox hunter—hunting twice a week."

The life of Mr King may be regarded as a type of the life of the useful and honorable business man and banker whose successive promotions, through his active manhood, have been followed by such systematic discharge of the duties of an honest and honorable financial life as has won for him the confidence and respect of the community where his integrity and business enterprise tell for the welfare of others, as well as for his own prosperity. Virginia has been rich in such lives; and many of them have been no less strong in integrity and no less useful in faithful attention to business, because the men who have led them have found relaxation from business cares in those many out-of-door sports to which so many of the men of Virginia have always been devoted.

His address is Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia.

JOHN LAMB

LAMB, JOHN, congressman from the third district of Virginia, was born June 12, 1840, in Sussex county, Virginia, where his father was engaged in teaching. When the boy was five years of age, his father removed to Charles City county. Ten years later (1855), the death of the father threw the care of the widowed mother and the children upon the boy of fifteen. Though his education was thus interfered with, young Lamb studied civil engineering at night, and was making progress in this when the war drum beat in 1861. He joined the Charles City troops, afterwards Company D, 3rd Virginia cavalry, Wickham's brigade. Captain Lamb served gallantly throughout the whole war, was frequently wounded, once severely. After the war he returned to Charles City county, and resumed his work as a farmer. Though a zealous Democrat and living in a county largely Republican, his personal popularity and his reputation for probity led him to be elected sheriff, treasurer, and county surveyor. At this writing (1906), Captain Lamb is a resident of Richmond, Virginia. He represents in congress the counties of Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William, New Kent, Charles City and James City, with the cities of Richmond and Manchester. He is a "free-silver" Democrat of the most enthusiastic type.

Captain Lamb's success in life is due to several causes: moral courage; a high sense of duty; training, moral, intellectual and spiritual, from both parents; self-control and manly self-reliance. All these have combined to make him a man of note in Virginia.

His father, Lycurgus A. Lamb, was a man of moderation, temperance, and culture. His mother, Ann E. Christian, belonged to a family well known for intelligence, refinement, and piety. She was a lineal descendant of Colonel Joseph Christian, who served through the War of the Revolution with gallantry.

On both sides, Captain Lamb comes from good, sturdy, intelligent English stock, the blood that builds up great civilizations.

He "bore the yoke in his youth," and learned the great lessons of manly self-reliance and independence. His career in congress has been honorable and pure, bringing honor to himself, his constituency, and his state.

As a speaker on the hustings, Captain Lamb is earnest and forcible. As a defender of the Confederate cause, he is able and convincing. His fidelity to the "Lost Cause" and her leaders has made him many friends outside of his own neighborhood and constituency. He believes that the South was right in 1861, and that with five thousand more men at Gettysburg she would have established her independence. One of his heroes is General John B. Magruder, whose unlucky experience in the Seven Days' Fight around Richmond have, for a time at least, led many to overlook his phenomenal defence of the Peninsula at the time of McClellan's invasion.

Captain Lamb as a boy, supervised slaves, worked on a farm, and did whatever his hand found to do. At sixteen, he sowed with his own hand from a basket, one hundred bushels of wheat. Now, in his mature life, he is the honored representative in congress of the most important interests in Virginia, as his district includes the capital of his state, with the great commercial enterprises located there.

Captain Lamb is a typical representative of that type of old Virginia gentleman who is still highly honored in many parts of the world. His character is largely the result of home training received in part from one of those Virginia gentlemen of the old school, who believed that a gentleman's word was was as good as his bond.

November 20, 1869, Captain Lamb was married to Mattie R. Wade, of Charles City county, Virginia. They had nine children, of whom five are now (1906) living.

His postoffice address is Richmond, Virginia.

Yours very truly,
P. M. Lawson.

ROBERT MENNIS LAWSON

LAWSON, ROBERT MENNIS, was born on Christmas day, 1842, at Arracoma, Logan county, Virginia, now West Virginia, where his father, Anthony Lawson, Jr., was a farmer and merchant of marked ability and character. His grandfather, Anthony Lawson, Sr., the earliest ancestor in America on his father's side, came from the county of Northumberland in the north of England. He was about to sail from Liverpool when the War of 1812 broke out; he, thereupon, went south to Bristol (where Anthony Lawson, Jr., was born), crossing the Atlantic in 1815. His mother was Ann Brooke Robertson.

Robert Lawson's early childhood was spent in Logan county. He was educated at Caleb Hallowel's school, Alexandria, (amongst others), afterwards entering Roanoke college, where, however, his studies were brought abruptly to an end by the commencement of the Civil war. He joined the Confederate States army and in 1862 had his first encounter with the enemy while serving as volunteer aide to General Wharton, by whom he was commended for conspicuous gallantry at Princeton, West Virginia. On the organization of the "Virginia State Line," he raised a company of cavalry in Logan county, of which he was appointed captain under commission dated October 7, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Beckley being in command. About the spring of 1863, when the regiment was turned over to the Confederate government, Mr. Lawson was attached to the 8th Virginia regiment of cavalry, continuing to serve with it until his capture by the Federals at Morefield, August 7, 1864. He was confined at Camp Chase until March 14, 1865, and was one of the last of the paroled prisoners to reach Richmond.

After the war Mr. Lawson went to Alexandria, where he clerked for two years in the store of his cousin, Thomas Anthony Brewis, a general commission merchant, with whom he afterwards entered into partnership. The latter was killed in 1870 in the capitol disaster at Richmond, and Mr. Lawson succeeded to the business.

In 1884, Mr. Lawson's father died, leaving him executor of a considerable estate. Under his father's will he inherited "Oak Grove Farm," in Burkes Garden, Tazewell county, Virginia, where he has since resided. Here he makes a specialty of breeding the principal classes of domestic animals. Of these Mr. Lawson keeps, and has brought to a high degree of excellence, the breeds which he regards as having the greatest economic value to the farmers and stock-raisers in the section in which he resides.

In politics Mr. Lawson is a Democrat, and, while in Alexandria, served repeatedly in the city council and on the board of alderman. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar, and has been for many years identified with the Episcopal church.

On November 14, 1876, Mr. Lawson married Grace Hayne Waters; and has four children now (1906) living.

There are few men more respected than Mr. Lawson by all who come into contact with him, and his name stands throughout the state for absolute integrity, fair dealing and unfailing courtesy; few men, also, are so widely read or so intimately conversant with so many varied subjects, or are so entertaining as raconteurs. He has traveled extensively and takes a lively interest in all questions of the day.

His address is Oak Grove Farm, Burkes Garden, Tazewell County, Virginia.

Douglas Leigh,

SOUTHGATE LEIGH

LEIGH, SOUTHGATE, physician, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, May 21, 1864, and his parents were John Purviance Leigh and Fanny Cowdery. His ancestors on both sides were English settlers, who came to Virginia at a very early period of its history.

The subject of this sketch was a strong, healthy boy, who was fond of outdoor life and mechanics. He received his early education in private schools, and after a course in the academic and scientific departments of the University of Virginia, entered the medical department, from which he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and at the medical department of Columbia university, New York city, where he was graduated M. D., in 1889, and for two years and a half served as interne at Mt. Sinai hospital, in the same city, being home surgeon thirteen months. He subsequently visited the hospitals of the principal cities of Europe and for some months was interne at the famous General hospital of Vienna. Upon his return to America, in 1892, he established himself at Norfolk and has given special attention to surgical and gynecological practice, in which important field of medical science he is recognized as among the leaders of his profession.

Dr. Leigh is a member, and has been honored with the position of first vice-president, of the Virginia Medical society. He is a member of the American Medical society, of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological society; of the Tri-State Medical society, of which he was vice-president in 1905, and of the International Railway Surgeons' association. He recently held the position of president of the Association of Surgeons of the Atlantic Coast Line railway. He is a member of the Seaboard Medical association, the Seaboard Air Line Railway Surgeons' association, and is chief surgeon of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction company, and local surgeon to other transportation lines.

Dr. Leigh, while devoted to the exacting duties of his exten-

sive practice, is active and influential in the business and social life of the city of Norfolk. He is prominently connected with the board of trade, and is a member of the Beta Theta Pi society, of the fraternal Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Chesapeake, Virginia, and Westover clubs—all of Norfolk.

In the character of a public representative, Dr. Leigh is a member of the city council and is chairman of the committee for beautifying the city. He has recently been made president of the citizens commission which was formed for the purpose of getting the city in readiness for the Jamestown exposition.

In politics, Dr. Leigh is a Democrat, who has been constantly loyal to the party platform, and in religious matters he affiliates with the Protestant Episcopal church. He writes that his own experience teaches that "thoroughness is at the bottom of all success in life, to which may be added fidelity in subordinate positions." He is an excellent writer and is the author of various medical articles, which contribute much useful information.

Dr. Leigh's surgical practice is drawn not only from Norfolk and vicinity, but from Virginia, North Carolina, and other Southern states, and also includes considerable work from the Army and Navy and from Northern visitors. In 1903, finding a great demand for hospital facilities, he began the erection of a private sanatorium, built along modern lines, and with the most perfect arrangement and equipment. This was completed and opened the following year, and was named after his aunt, "The Sarah Leigh Hospital." It accommodates forty-five private patients, and is one of the most perfect and complete private hospitals in the United States.

On September 20, 1905, he married Alice Creekmore. They have one child, a son.

His address is Norfolk, Virginia.

Very Sincerely
J. H. Lindsay

JAMES HUBERT LINDSAY

LINDSAY, JAMES HUBERT, editor, and member of the Constitutional convention, was born at Casanova, Fauquier county, Virginia, December 29, 1862, and is the son of Stephen Clarke and Annie (Morgan) Lindsay. His father was a teacher in Fauquier county and enjoyed an enviable reputation in his profession.

Mr. Lindsay is a member of the old Scotch family famous in history, song, and legend. Many of the Lindsays have come to America, and not a few of them are in Virginia. There, as elsewhere, they are virile, independent, energetic, valuable citizens.

The subject of this sketch was brought up in a country village, spending his winters in his father's school and his summers in all kinds of farm work; a division of his energies between mental and physical employments which gave his life its practical balance and proportion.

In his father's house was a library of unusual excellence, which was a source of delight and strength to this son, born with a love of reading. He grew up at his father's side and followed his father's ideals; for his mother was taken from him when he was but six years old. Boys brought up in this way are often prematurely developed. It was so with James H. Lindsay. At the age of sixteen he was appointed a teacher in the graded school of Staunton, Virginia, and at eighteen he was owner and editor of the "News," a weekly paper published at Kernsville, North Carolina. He edited that paper from 1880 to 1887, and for four years of that time was postmaster. In 1890 he founded the "Daily Progress," of Charlottesville, Virginia, which he has conducted from that time to the present (1907).

Though successful and influential as an editor, Mr. Lindsay did not originally desire to follow journalism as a profession. In early life he studied law, and arranged three times to take the law course at the University of Virginia, but circumstances prevented the gratification of his ambition.

As a writer, Mr. Lindsay's work—while free from artificial or ornate finish—always shows the regard for style which characterizes authors who realize the dignity of their profession. There is in his productions that fitness of method for the subject in hand which is the perfection of taste. These rare merits were finely displayed recently in a series of sketches dealing with several phases of rural Virginia life—sketches full of realization of the winning impulses and motives of "The Simple Life," just in characterization and quick with a warm and loving insight. As the editor of a daily paper he is forcible and courageous, leading his community in upbuilding ways and propagating diligently enlightened views on profound public questions. In politics he is a Democrat.

It is difficult to refrain from a tribute to the quality of his friendship, marked as it is with the generous impulsiveness of the American, and the staunchness of the Scotch character. In social and fraternal relations he is ideal, and always a welcome frater among Masons, Templars, Shriners, and members of kindred organizations.

In 1900, when the Democrats of Albemarle county were looking for their best man to represent them in the Constitutional convention, they selected James H. Lindsay. This was a high honor to any man in any county, but especially so to a young man in Albemarle county, so prolific in men of a high order of leadership. His duties as a member of the convention he discharged with fine ability, loyally representing Albemarle by a faithful performance of his duty to the whole people of Virginia.

At this time (1907) Mr. Lindsay is serving as a member of the Charlottesville School board, and is in his third term as a member of the board of visitors of the School for the deaf, dumb, and blind, at Staunton, Virginia. He is at present engaged in editing the debates of the Constitutional convention of 1901-02.

December 24, 1884, Mr. Lindsay married Annie R. Sieg. They have four children.

Mr. Lindsay's postoffice address is Charlottesville, Virginia.

Very truly yours,

W. H. H. Lee.

THOMAS HARLAN LION

LION, THOMAS HARLAN, lawyer and legislator, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, July 31, 1866. His parents were Thomas William and Sarah Somerville (Williams) Lion. His father was a native of England, who came to this country when he was about twenty years of age, who was a merchant with a taste for books and a talent for invention, and who reached the rank of major in the Union army during the Civil war. On the maternal side his ancestors have long been prominent in politics and in local affairs in Prince William county.

In childhood and youth, Thomas H. Lion passed most of his time in the country. His health was good and he was fond of athletic sports. He attended the public schools, and for a short time was pupil in a private school, but from the time he was twelve years of age until he was seventeen he worked hard on a farm. At the close of this period he became a salesman in a general store. He followed this occupation for five years, working in various places from Virginia to Texas. Then he was employed for two years by the Adams Express company, being located first at Manassas and later at Lynchburg, Virginia. From 1890 to 1894, he studied law, the last year under Hon. C. E. Nicol, at Manassas. In 1895, he commenced active practice in the same town. The following year he became attorney for the National Bank of Manassas, which position he now (1906) holds. In 1891 he was appointed justice of the peace, and served for four years. In the same year he was elected mayor of Manassas—an office which he held for five years. He was elected in 1901 and reëlected in 1903 and 1905 (the last time without opposition), a member of the Virginia house of delegates.

Mr. Lion had great difficulties to overcome in acquiring an education. The books that he found most helpful were histories of America and England and the lives of men who through merit and effort had won success. Ambition to succeed in whatever was undertaken was the first strong impulse which led him

to strive for the prizes of life. In the choice of a profession he was left free to follow his own inclinations. The "kindly influence and advice" of his mother did much, he says, to help him win success. His favorite forms of sport and exercise he names as billiards, ten pins, baseball, football, and boxing. The only attention he has given to athletics has been in the general exercises of a gymnasium.

He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. In politics he has always been a Democrat, though not always in accord with the party platform; in religious preference, he is an Episcopalian.

In response to a request for advice and suggestions which will help young people to attain true success in life, he says: "I would advise all to work faithfully to attain all objects, and not to surrender in the face of apparent defeat." And in the line of suggestion he adds: "Good habits, industry, and a faithful desire and effort to deal honestly with himself, his neighbor, and those with whom he may be brought in contact."

Mr. Lion was married June 19, 1888, to Ethel Adamson. Of their five children all were living in 1906.

His postoffice address is Manassas, Prince William County, Virginia.

Yours very truly
F. Perry Smith

FRANK PERCY LOTH

LOTH, FRANK PERCY, stove manufacturer, was born in Richmond, Virginia, on May 24, 1871. His father was William J. Loth, a stove manufacturer, who was for several terms mayor of the town of Waynesboro, Virginia. His mother was Leonora Ann Carter.

Mr. Loth's earliest paternal ancestor in America was Carl Conrad Loth, of Hanover, Germany; and on his maternal side he is descended from Thomas Braxton Carter and his wife, Elizabeth Monroe, both of whom were members of prominent old Virginia families.

He grew up in the city of Richmond, and sold evening papers on the streets after school hours. His Saturdays were spent in collecting physicians' bills and accounts on commission. His father having met with business reverses, the son left school at the age of fourteen, and engaged in work as an office boy in the Southern Stove works. His subsequent schooling consisted in attending the night classes of a short course in a business college in Richmond.

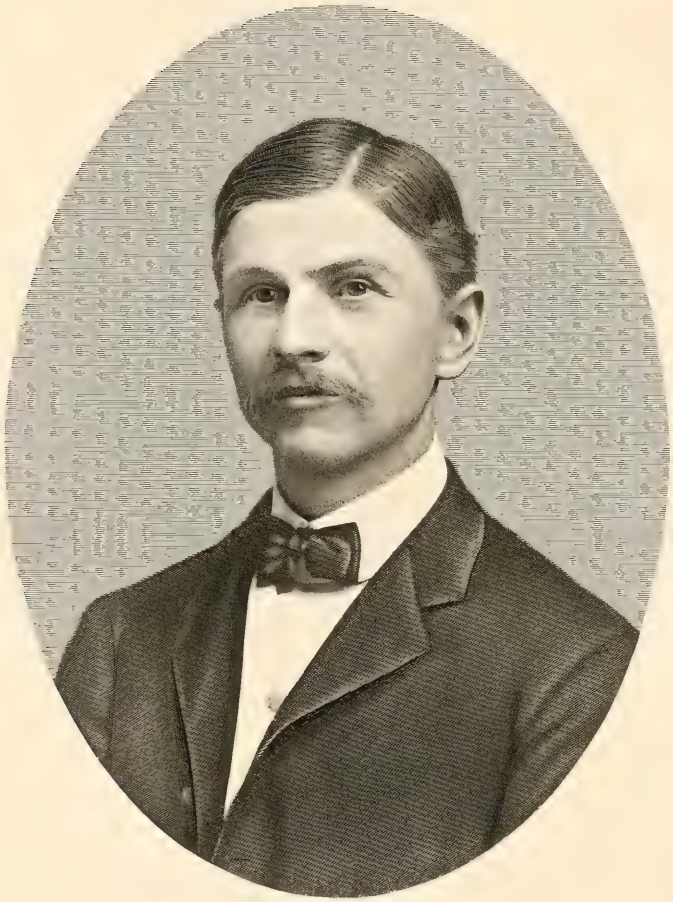
Mr. Loth's business has continued to be that of manufacturing stoves since the time he began work with the Southern Stove works. In 1893 he formed a partnership with his father under the name of the W. J. Loth Stove company, and with a very limited capital leased a plant at Waynesboro, Virginia. This they afterwards bought; and by energy, economy, and industry, increased the business until it became a substantial success. In 1904, Mr. Loth bought out his father's interest in the Waynesboro plant; and is now (1906) the general manager and owns a one-half interest in the Continental Stove company, which owns and operates the W. J. Loth Stove company at Waynesboro, and the Southern Stove works of Richmond, Virginia, which last named concern is the largest stove manufacturing plant in the South. Mr. Loth is interested in other manufacturing and also in mercantile and banking enterprises.

He is a Mason; a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and

a Knight Templar; and is also a Mystic Shriner. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Loth was married on January 26, 1897, to Lizzie Lewis Hogshead, of Staunton, Virginia; and of their marriage have been born three children, two of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Waynesboro, Virginia.



Sincerely Yours,
W. W. Lynn

WILLIAM WILLIS LYNN

LYNN, WILLIAM WILLIS, hotel proprietor and corporation director, was born in Gordonsville, Orange county, Virginia, June 4, 1866, son of Andrew Jackson and Nancy A. Lynn. He is of Scotch-English descent, and his first American ancestor on his father's side was Moses Lynn, who came from England about 1670 and settled in Loudoun county, Virginia. His earliest paternal ancestor on his mother's side was Major James Goodwin, who also came from England and settled in York county, Virginia, in 1648; while his earliest maternal ancestor on his mother's side was William Arnold, a Scotchman, who about 1675 settled in Prince William county, Virginia.

Major James Goodwin was a member of one of the earliest English-speaking families that came to America. He obtained land grants in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and left numerous descendants, who scattered throughout Virginia, Maryland, and the Ohio valley. The early records of York county indicate that Major Goodwin was a justice of the peace from 1657 to 1662, and that he also represented his county in the Virginia house of burgesses. He lived on Back Creek, York county, and was twice married. The impalement on the tombstone of his first wife would seem to indicate that her maiden name was Porter. His second wife was, in all probability, Mrs. Blanche Parry.

This branch of the Goodwin family, from which was descended Charles Edward Goodwin, of Prince William county, Virginia, great-grandfather of W. W. Lynn, come in direct line from Henry Goodwin, of Buckingham, England, in the fourth generation. The arms of the family are described in the following blazon: Per pale or and gules, a lion rampant, between three fleur-de-lis counterchanged. Crest- A demi-lion rampant argent gorged with an heraldic coronet gules. Motto: De bon volore.

Charles Edward Goodwin married Mary Cheak, of Fauquier county, Virginia, and had one brother, whose name was William.

His son, John, married Mary Ann Arnold, of Prince William county, Virginia, and their sons were Charles Edward, who married Sarah Mason, of Orange county, Virginia; John Francis, who married Sarah Duval, of Orange county; James Alexander, who married Emily Mason; Robert Jackson, who married Betty Williamson Davis, of Orange county; and two others who died before reaching manhood. The daughters of John and Mary Ann Goodwin were: Jane Elizabeth, married to Charles Wright, of Prince William county; Nancy Ann, married to Andrew Jackson Lynn, of Prince William county; Mary Virginia, who died in her nineteenth year; Martha Ellen, married to John Richard Entwisle; Margaret Catherine, married to William Franklin Leef, of Baltimore, Maryland; and Lucy Ann, married to Benjamin Franklin Stockton, of Madison county, Virginia.

Andrew Jackson Lynn, father of William Willis Lynn, was a mechanic in moderate circumstances, and, beyond giving his son an excellent home training and the benefit of the public schools, was not able to assist him in gaining a more advanced training. The lad's ambition, however, was not to be satisfied with this limited education, and through his own efforts he managed to attend Oakland academy, at Oakland, Virginia, where he acquired a liberal education and exhibited many excellent traits of character.

Professor May, who was at the head of the academy at that time, describes him as the most systematic pupil he ever had, and also attributes to him a number of other superlative qualities which foreshadowed a successful career. Among the latter were unvarying politeness and the disposition to accommodate and help others.

According to another of his observers, he possessed many of the virtues of his youthful associates without any of their small vices, and still retained their esteem in an unusual degree. He was thoughtful, reserved, considerate of others, and above all, faithful in the performance of his daily task. These characteristics have marked his career throughout his earlier and later manhood, and have been important factors in carrying him to the successes in life which he has laboriously earned.

His school life ended, Mr. Lynn began active work in 1887, as a clerk in a hotel at Charlottesville, Virginia. He continued in this and like positions there and at Danville, Virginia, for six or more years, when he acquired a part interest in the Southern Railway dining room, Danville, Virginia, of which he was manager. In 1898, he purchased a half interest in Hotel Carroll, Lynchburg, Virginia, and, in 1901, became the sole proprietor.

His success in hotel management has been paralleled in a number of other business ventures, and at the present time (1906) he holds an enviable position among the conservative and substantial business men of Lynchburg. He is a director of the American National bank of that city, a director of the Lynchburg Plow and Foundry company, and is identified with a number of other interests. His self-reliance, watchful diligence, mastery of details, and personal integrity have enabled him to form many valuable business connections, and have aided him materially in contributing to the successful management of important enterprises.

While a successful business man, Mr. Lynn's real joy lies in his home circle, to the elevation and happiness of which he is intensely devoted. He is also an active worker in the Baptist church, and lends himself to all worthy, humane, and civic movements in the interest of the common good.

On August 26, 1891, Mr. Lynn married Mary Edith Diffendal, daughter of William Diffendal and Ellen Shaw Diffendal, of Frederick county, Maryland. Six children have been born of their marriage, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Number 822 Federal Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

JOHN McLAREN McBRYDE

McBRYDE, JOHN McLAREN, Ph. D., LL. D., educator and scholar, was born in Abbeville, South Carolina, January 1, 1841. His parents, John McBryde and Susan McLaren, emigrated from Scotland in early youth. After receiving thorough classical training in the schools of his native village, young McBryde entered South Carolina college, Columbia, South Carolina. There he came under the influence of the two LeContes, afterwards distinguished in scientific pursuits, and from them imbibed the love of science which has marked him so distinctively, and by which he attained his first reputation in the educational world. From South Carolina college, he went to the University of Virginia, and was there at the outbreak of the war, in 1861. Entering the Confederate army, he served as a soldier until the effects of a typhus fever obliged him to retire from military life, and look for other means to help the South. Being assigned to the Treasury department, he soon became the head of an important division of the war tax bureau, in which position he won a distinction rare for so young a man.

In order to restore his shattered health after the war, Mr. McBryde started farming in Buckingham county, Virginia. In 1867, he removed to Albemarle county in the same state, where he farmed nearly a thousand acres. During that period, he resumed his scientific studies, which the war had interrupted. He devoted especial attention to agricultural chemistry and botany, making extensive collections of plants peculiar to the Piedmont section of Virginia. By helping to organize farmers' clubs, and by writing agricultural articles for the papers, he stirred up great interest in agricultural matters, and did no little to infuse new life into the farmers of his section. So well known did he become that, in the fall of 1879, he was appointed professor of agriculture and botany in the University of Tennessee, where he put the department of agriculture upon a firm basis, and made it one of the strongest features of the institution.

Yours Truly
J. M. McBryde

In 1882, when South Carolina college was reorganized, Professor McBryde was offered a chair. His acceptance caused profound regret in Tennessee and great rejoicing in South Carolina. Immediately after his arrival in Columbia, the presidency became vacant, and, much to his surprise, Professor McBryde was elected chairman of the faculty, with all the duties of the presidency and of his own chair upon him. At the earliest meeting of the board, he was unanimously elected president of the college (1883). For the next four years, the college renewed its youth, and had an era of prosperity almost without parallel in its history. In the spring of 1887, the presidency of the University of Tennessee, with a handsome salary, was tendered President McBryde, but declined, much to the joy of the people and papers of South Carolina, and of the students, faculty and board of South Carolina college. During the winter of 1887-1888, the legislature of South Carolina increased the appropriation to the State college at Columbia, and ordered that it should be turned into a university, making it at the same time the state agricultural and mechanical college and experimental station. This development in one of the states so long lying in ruins attracted widespread attention, and promised to put the University of South Carolina, as an educational center, almost in line with the University of Virginia, and the revived University of North Carolina. Unhappily, however, there was just brewing in South Carolina a social and political storm which was destined to reduce the ambitious young university once more to the status of a small college. After this storm burst and President McBryde saw that his work was to be undone, he determined to seek another field of usefulness, where he might have opportunity for scientific work. Opportunely for him and for Virginia, the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Virginia, situated at Blacksburg, was looking for a president, and Dr. McBryde was offered the position. Since his election, the Virginia Polytechnic institute, as it is now called, has made great strides. The number of its students has increased many fold, its buildings have increased in number and in size, its equipment has been vastly improved. No little of this is due to the executive ability of President McBryde. While doing so much to make the Virginia

Polytechnic institute one of the great technical schools of the country, Dr. McBryde has received tempting offers elsewhere. Probably the highest honor ever paid him was his unsolicited election to the recently established presidency of the University of Virginia.

Dr. McByrde's brilliant success in life is largely due to a high sense of duty and concentration of effort, coupled with ability of a high order, and aptitude for educational leadership. Of course heredity must be taken account of; and any one who reads Leslie Stephen's " Dictionary of National Biography," can see that the descendants of Rev. Robert McBryde and Rev. John McBryde might well develop keen intellectual and moral aptitudes. In early life J. M. McBryde developed these inherited tastes by faithful and persistent study, and by strenuous devotion to duty. All which he regards as the foundation of real success.

In 1887, the University of Tennessee conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Professor McBryde; in 1883, he was made a Doctor of Laws by the Southern Presbyterian university.

On November 18, 1863, Mr. McBryde was married to Cora Bolton, daughter of Dr. James Bolton, of Richmond, Virginia. Of their eight children six are now (1906) living.

In 1893, President Cleveland tendered Dr. McBryde the office of assistant secretary in the United States Department of Agriculture, but he could not be induced to leave his cherished institution. Dr. McBryde is *ex-officio* member of the Virginia board of agriculture, and renders valuable service to the state in that capacity. It may also be stated that Dr. McBryde's agricultural reports and papers on agricultural subjects have made his name familiar in scientific circles for many years. He has thus achieved twofold distinction: as a scientific scholar and as an executive officer.

Though but recently identified with the educational work of Virginia, President McBryde is recognized as a prominent factor. His institution is widely known for its technical training, and its graduates command fine positions in engineering and other technical professions. It is a matter of profound regret that Dr. McBryde will retire at the end of the current session (1906-1907).

His present address is Blacksburg, Virginia.

WILLIAM GORDON McCABE

McCABE, WILLIAM GORDON, was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 4th day of August, 1841. His father was the Rev. John Collins McCabe, D. D., who was a native of Richmond, a friend of Edgar Allan Poe, during his editorship of the "Southern Literary Messenger," to which Doctor McCabe was a frequent contributor, and a distinguished authority on the colonial and early church history of Virginia.

Doctor McCabe's grandfather was Captain Patrick McCabe, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and mentioned in Washington's diary. Doctor McCabe, who was born November 12, 1810, first read medicine, but finally became a clergyman of the Protestent Episcopal church, and was for five years rector of the old church at Smithfield, Virginia, and later on had charge of a parish at Hampton. It was during his incumbency of these charges that he collected much of the material relating to family and church history which was afterwards used by Bishop Meade, to whom Doctor McCabe gave it, in the preparation of his "Old Churches and Families in Virginia." Doctor McCabe was rector of a church in Baltimore from 1856 to 1859, and then in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, till 1861, when, as an ardent South erner, he gave up his charge, "ran the blockade" at great risk, and became chaplain of the 32nd Virginia regiment of Confederate troops. From 1862 till the close of the War between the States he was chaplain of Libby prison, where he won the love of the Federal prisoners by his many kindnesses to them. Afterward, he had various charges in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and died in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1875. He held the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the ancient college of William and Mary, and was a frequent lecturer on literary and historical subjects, and the author of a number of memorial addresses and poems, many of which were published.

The mother of William Gordon McCabe was Sophia Gordon Taylor, whose great-grandfather, George Taylor, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. James Taylor, a

son of George, the signer, married Elizabeth Gordon, eldest daughter of that Lewis Gordon, of the Gordons of Earlston in Scotland, who after the troubles of the "the 45" (on account of which the chief of the house, the gallant William Gordon of Kenmure, lost his head on Tower Hill), came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. Lewis Gordon married, in 1750, a daughter of Aaron Jenkins, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, and removing to Easton in that State, became the legal and financial agent of the Penns; and was the foremost lawyer, and for many years the clerk of the courts at Easton. One of the grandsons of Lewis Gordon of Easton was William Lewis Gordon, a distinguished officer of the United States navy, who for gallantry in the War of 1812 was repeatedly mentioned in orders, and was voted by the commonwealth of Virginia a sword of honor. For this great-uncle William Gordon McCabe was named, his mother having become the former's adopted daughter after the death of her mother, the wife of Colonel James Taylor, of Richmond, and sister of Captain Gordon.

The first ten years of young McCabe's life were spent at Smithfield, and the next six at Hampton. At the latter place, he entered the classical academy of which the late Col. John B. Cary was the head; and there gave token of the scholarship which he was later to achieve, by carrying off in the last two years of his attendance upon the school its highest honors. In 1860, he entered the University of Virginia, after having taught for a short time as a private tutor in the Selden family, of Westover. But the students and scholars of the university were of the first to answer Virginia's call to arms in 1861; and on the night of that fateful day on which the commonwealth dissolved her relations with the Union, young McCabe, not yet twenty years old, started with a student company, "The Southern Guard," on the march for Harpers Ferry, and remained thenceforward a soldier of the Confederate States until the sun set upon Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

In all the shifting and tragic scenes of that tremendous struggle, he bore himself with the courage and fortitude that characterized the finest type of the Confederate soldier. He served as a private through the Peninsula campaign; he was

commissioned in 1862 a first lieutenant of artillery, and as such was in the Seven Days' battles around Richmond; later he became adjutant of Atkinson's heavy artillery battalion, and then of Lightfoot's artillery battalion, with which he served in the Chancellorsville campaign. Yet later he was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general at Charleston, South Carolina, and was in Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner during the heaviest fighting. For his services at Charleston, Generals Beauregard and R. S. Ripley both recommended him for promotion; but in the autumn of 1863, he was ordered back to Virginia upon his own application and was for a brief period on the staff of General Stevens, then chief engineer of the Army of Northern Virginia. Then came his last assignment to duty as adjutant of the artillery battalion famous in history as "Pegram's," under the command of the gallant Colonel William Johnson Pegram. In this capacity he served with distinguished gallantry, participating in all the great battles from the Wilderness to Five Forks, subsequently fought by the Army of Northern Virginia, including the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox. In September, 1864, the men of one of the batteries of Pegram's battalion, after having been personally commanded by Captain McCabe in the desperate action of August 21st for possession of the Weldon railroad, unanimously petitioned for his permanent assignment to them as captain of the battery, but this he positively declined, and urged the appointment of the first lieutenant of the battery, whom he considered rightfully entitled to the position. Early in 1865 he was made captain of artillery on Colonel Pegram's personal recommendation; and after Appomattox, with a number of other young artillery officers, he joined General Johnston's army at Greensboro, North Carolina, but saw no further active service before Johnston's surrender. He was paroled at Richmond in May, 1865.

In October, 1865, he founded the "University School" at Petersburg, Virginia, with which his name is linked in the history of education in Virginia; and from the beginning won for it the reputation of sending out from its walls young men of high ideals and sound scholarship. "Such a school as McCabe's would be an honor to any state," was written of it in the scholarly New

York "Nation." In the "Atlantic Monthly," Charles Foster Smith said of it: "I know of nothing better the South can do in her schools than to take this school as a model." Doctor McCosh, of Princeton, included McCabe with two other American teachers as "probably the best high-school instructors on this side of the water." The Rev. Moses D. Hoge said that McCabe's University school "reminded him of Rugby in her palmiest days." During a long and honorable career, extending from 1865 to 1891, when the headmaster retired and the school was closed, it maintained not only its high standard of scholarship, but an even higher standard of honor and lofty character among its pupils that was one of its noblest distinctions. The aim of Captain McCabe was to make his boys in a genuine sense both gentlemen and scholars; and how well he succeeded has been worthily attested in the careers of most of those who went out of its doors, imbued with the spirit of Thackeray's verse:

"Who misses or who wins the prize,
Go lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fall or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman."

On the long roll of his pupils are to be read the names of scholars, lawyers, doctors, teachers, ministers and business men; many of whom became distinguished degree-men, prize-men, and honor-men of the higher institutions of learning in America. "McCabe's" was a name to conjure with, not only in the halls of his own alma mater, the University of Virginia, but no less at the great institutions of the North, such as Harvard and Yale, Columbia and Princeton. To have gone forth from "McCabe's University school" with honor was an "open sesame" at their gates. When, in 1901, the school was closed, and the headmaster retired from his school work, it was with a fame as a teacher second to that of none in America.

During the period of his active participation in educational work, he had achieved a wide distinction both as scholar and author. In the period of his earlier manhood, he had been a frequent contributor of prose and verse to the Southern maga-

zines and papers. After the war ended, many of his articles and papers were published in "Harper's Monthly," "The Century," and periodicals of a like standard in America; while in England, "The Academy," and others of the foremost English monthly and weekly publications, gladly accepted his contributions. His associations, through many years, with the late Poet Laureate and his family had been very intimate; and he had been a frequent visitor at Tennyson's home. After the death of the singer of mighty song, Captain McCabe published in "The Century," in its issue for March, 1902, a very notable article which was received with great interest both in America and Great Britain, entitled "Personal Recollections of Alfred, Lord Tennyson."

Other productions of his pen were "The Defense of Petersburg, 1864-1865," (Richmond, 1876), translated into German by Baron Mannsberg, of the Prussian "Artillery of the Guard," of the eleventh corps of the German army; "Ballads of Battle and Bravery," a striking anthology of heroic verse, (New York, Harper Bros., 1873); "Aids to Latin Orthography," translated from the German of Wilhelm Brambach, and revised by the translator (Harper Bros., 1872); a new edition (in large part rewritten and greatly augmented) of "Bingham's Latin Grammar" (Philadelphia, Butler and Company, 1883); with a revised edition of "Bingham's Latin Reader," (Philadelphia, Butler and Company, 1886); and "Bingham's Caesar," (Philadelphia, Butler and Company, 1886). Among his addresses may be mentioned "Virginia Schools before and after the Revolution," delivered at the University of Virginia in 1888; his address before the New England Society in New York in 1899, which attracted the editorial comment of the leading newspapers of the country; "John R. Thompson," an eloquent and scholarly address on the occasion of the presentation of the portrait of the Virginia poet to the University of Virginia, in 1899; and his speech at the University of Virginia, in 1905, when the late Professor Thomas R. Price's library was presented to that institution.

Captain McCabe's rank as a Latinist is a high one among Latin scholars both in the New and the Old world. Lewis' "Latin Dictionary" (Harper Brothers, New York), makes acknowledgement in its preface of his ability as a linguist; and

Doctor Basil L. Gildersleeve, of the Johns Hopkins university, in his enlarged edition of "Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar," speaks of him as a "Latinist of exact and penetrating scholarship;" while tributes have been paid to his accomplishments as scholar and teacher, by Matthew Arnold, Professor William E. Peters, Dr. Charlton T. Lewis, Professor Crawford H. Toy and Doctor Charles R. Lanman, of Harvard, and by others no less distinguished in the world of higher education.

In recognition of that scholarship and of his literary achievements, Captain McCabe has had conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts by the college of William and Mary, in Virginia, and by Williams college, in Massachusetts; that of Doctor of Letters, by Yale university, in 1897, and that of Doctor of Laws, by William and Mary, in 1906. He is a member of the Alpha (William and Mary chapter) of the Phi Beta Kappa society; and was for three consecutive terms president of the Virginia Historical society. He has been president of the Westmoreland club, of Richmond, which is one of the best known social organizations in the South; he is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia; president of the society of the Sons of the Revolution in Virginia; and he was from 1890 to the time of his removal from Petersburg to Richmond in 1895, commander of A. P. Hill camp of Confederate veterans at the first-named place. He has been and still is president of the "Pegram Battalion Veteran association;" and is a member of the University club of New York city, of the American Philological society, of the Modern Language association, of the Head Masters' association of America, and a life member of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

For a number of years he was an active and interested member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, and as such, was the author of the degree-system now existing there; and it was in no small measure due to his zeal and interest as one of the "building committee," after the destruction of the University rotunda by fire in 1895, that the university arose again from its ashes with a finer and fairer beauty.

Captain McCabe has been a great traveler, and numbers among his many foreign friends some of the most cultivated and

distinguished savants, soldiers and scholars of Europe. His personal charm as a raconteur, his eloquence as an orator and after-dinner speaker, and the distinction of his scholarship and literary acquirements have combined to make him a welcome guest in very many of "the stately homes of England;" and there is perhaps no private person among their "Kin beyond Sea" who is better known to Englishmen of light and leading than is he.

Captain McCabe possesses the finest and most unique private library in Virginia, and possibly the finest in the South; and it illustrates in the great number of its autographed "presentation copies" the high regard in which he is held by literary men the world over; for it includes the works of Tennyson, of Browning, of Swinburne, of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Matthew Arnold, James Bryce, "Anthony Hope," William Black, Owen Wister, Anatole France, and of many others hardly less well-known, which have been given to him by their several authors. On his shelves also, are to be found presentation copies of their books from such famous soldiers or military critics as Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Field Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir Frederick Maurice, whom Captain McCabe numbers among his personal friends.

His collection of manuscripts is scarcely less notable than his printed books; for it contains letters, poems and other writings of Edgar Allan Poe, Lord Tennyson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Makepeace Thackeray, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Edmund Pendleton, President Davis, General Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and others scarcely less famous.

Captain McCabe is an ardent Thackerayan; and one of his most highly prized literary possessions is the first copy of "Esmond" that ever came from the press, which bears on its fly leaf the autograph inscription of its author "For my dearest mother and children, W. M. T." This book was given by Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie to John R. Thompson after her father's death; and when Thompson died in New York, in 1873, he left this book of precious associations to his friend McCabe.

Captain McCabe was married April 9, 1867, to Miss Jane Pleasants Harrison Osborne; and they have three sons, Edmund

Osborne McCabe, of Richmond, Virginia; William Gordon McCabe, Jr., of Petersburg, Virginia; and Lieutenant E. R. Warner McCabe, of the United States army.

Among other publications in which Captain McCabe's biography has appeared, in more or less extended form, may be mentioned "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," Stedman's "American Anthology," Stedman's "Library of American Literature," "Who's Who in America," and "The University of Virginia," (Lewis Publishing Company, New York, 1904).

Captain McCabe's address is 405 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia.

MARSHALL McCORMICK

McCORMICK, MARSHALL, lawyer and farmer, state senator, was born in Clarke county, Virginia, June 29, 1849. His father was Province McCormick; his mother, Margaretta Holmes Moss. The father of Province was William McCormick, who came from Ireland. Marshall McCormick's mother belonged to the Holmes family which gave a well-known governor to Mississippi. Marshall McCormick married, June 12, 1872, Rosalie Allen Taylor, daughter of Lawrence B. Taylor, a distinguished lawyer of Alexandria, Virginia. They have had nine children, all of whom are now (1907) living.

Marshall McCormick was born on a farm, his father combining farming and law. Province McCormick was commonwealth's attorney of Clarke county from 1840 to 1866, but never aspired to any very high political honors. His marked characteristics were honesty and integrity of purpose, strong will, great energy, and sound legal attainments. He was a most successful lawyer. His energy and vim, he transmitted to his son. The boy was required every Saturday to do some farm work; always helped at harvest time, picking up sheaves when a small boy, and taking up whole swaths when older. If no other work turned up on Saturday, the boy was required to hitch up a cart and haul rocks off the farm. Thus early began the "strenuous" life of the Hon. Marshall McCormick, a man who never spends an idle hour.

The mother was a true Virginia woman, of the noble type so often seen at the head of the old Virginia home, and still found in many places. Her influence upon the intellectual, moral and spiritual life of her son was very great, and has lasted to the present moment.

Mr. Province McCormick gave his son the best advantages of education. After sending him to the best private schools of Clarke county, he entered him at the University of Virginia. There he graduated in Latin, Greek and moral philosophy, three studies which, as taught in the University, are well adapted to

train the mind of an ambitious young man. After taking this course at the university, Mr. McCormick spent one session at the Virginia Military institute. In 1870, he began the study of law in a private law office in Winchester, Virginia. From 1871 to the present time Mr. McCormick has been practicing law in Berryville, Virginia. His professional duties have taken him to every part of the state, and to almost every circuit court. For the past seven or eight years, he has been counsel to the Norfolk and Western Railroad company, and is one of the most successful railway attorneys in the commonwealth.

Mr. McCormick is a man of indomitable energy. His success in life is due to a combination of energy, ability, and ambition. Whatever his hands find to do, he does it with his might. Before going into a law case, he always makes careful preparation, sparing neither time nor labor. After he gets into court, he works hard to win. Ever since 1871, he has vigorously and energetically followed the profession of law, and his position at the bar is the well-earned reward of untiring zeal and labor.

Mr. McCormick has spared some of his time to the public service. He has been a member of the board of visitors of the Western State hospital and of the Institution for the deaf, dumb and blind; of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia for eight years, and was for four years chairman of the finance committee of that board. He was mayor of Berryville for six years, and commonwealth's attorney of Clarke county for nearly nine years. He served in the state senate from 1883 to 1887, and helped to undo some mischievous work of the previous legislature. His most conspicuous public service was rendered in framing the Anderson-McCormick bill, so well known to all conversant with public affairs of the last two decades. This bill, called by the names of its patrons in the two houses of the legislature, was intended to put a stop to bribery, fraud, and intimidation at elections. Its patron in the house of delegates was Colonel William A. Anderson, of Lexington, Virginia; in the senate, Hon. Marshall McCormick, of Clarke county. It prohibited bullies and bosses from going up to the polls with voters, and watching how they voted. In some respects, it was the progenitor of the election law now in force in Virginia. Ever since the

Anderson-McCormick law went into force, elections have been cleaner in Virginia, and political bosses less powerful.

Mr. McCormick was a member of the National Democratic convention of 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland, and also of the St. Louis convention of 1904, which nominated Judge Parker. He was sent last August by the Virginia Bar association as a delegate to the Congress of jurists and lawyers which met in St. Louis. Mr. McCormick, though not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word, is deeply interested in politics as it should be. He is always anxious to see the best men nominated for public office, and does his best to have them brought before the people. He sacrifices his own convenience and his own interests to attend meetings which are held for the purpose of finding good men for high positions. He does not stay away and then criticise the action of those who attended and did their best.

Mr. McCormick is an enthusiastic Mason. He is a member of Treadwell Lodge A. F. and A. Masons; has been the master of that body for four or five terms, and was at one time district deputy grand master. He has frequently attended meetings of the grand lodge, and has always taken great interest in its deliberations. He believes in being a good lawyer, a good politician, a good Mason, nothing by halves. Mr. McCormick is a lifelong Democrat, never having swerved in his devotion to the Democratic party. In the Readjuster days, he was a "debt-payer," and was elected as such to the state senate. He rendered valuable service in the political campaigns of that era by his public speeches. In church preference, he is an Episcopalian, and is a vestryman in the Episcopal church at Berryville, Virginia.

On being asked for his advice to young Americans upon entering life, Mr. McCormick said: (1) Hard work, and an energetic devotion to the subject in hand. (2) Thorough preparation for the work in hand. (3) Uniform courtesy and politeness. (4) A chivalrous devotion to the womanhood of the country. (5) Last, but greatest of all, honesty and integrity of purpose. A young man, says he, must be fair, just, honorable and honest; and, if he does not possess these essentials, he cannot hope for very great success in life.

If we had to sum up in a few words the philosophy of Mr. McCormick's life, we could not do it better than in the advice he gives to young Americans. This formula prescribes conduct which is within the reach of all. Any man can be energetic. Any man can be thorough. Any man can be courteous. Any man can be chivalrous towards woman. Any man can be pure and honest. But with all this, a man might reach only moderate success in a profession if he had no natural aptitude for his chosen career. Nature seems to have furnished Mr. McCormick with unusual capacity for the practice of the law. At the University of Virginia he received the instruction of such men as Gildersleeve, Peters and McGuffey. He then studied law in the office of Mr. Richard Parker. His subsequent career seems to show that nature intended him for a successful lawyer; and his name and fame are known to many who have never seen his face or come under the influence of his personality.

His address is Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia.

WILLIAM PROVINCE McGUIRE

McGUIRE, WILLIAM PROVINCE, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Winchester, Virginia, February 19, 1845. His father was Dr. Hugh Holmes McGuire; his mother, Ann Eliza McGuire. Dr. Hugh H. McGuire was a distinguished physician and surgeon. He began the practice of medicine in Winchester in 1822, became a noted surgeon, practiced throughout northern Virginia, and founded a medical school, of which he became president, and which was put into successful operation in 1847 and continued its useful career until 1861. Among other distinguished members of the McGuire family there may be mentioned David Holmes and Judge Holmes, great-uncles, and Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Richmond, brother of our subject.

The earliest American ancestor of the McGuires was Edward, who came from county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1754, and settled in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia. For three successive generations, his descendants have stood high in the medical profession.

The early life of Dr. William Province McGuire was spent in Winchester. He had no tasks involving manual labor, and no difficulties in obtaining an education except those caused by the Civil war, which prevented his taking a collegiate course. He feels that the influence of his mother was particularly strong in awakening and maintaining his intellectual, moral and spiritual life. His academic training was received at Winchester academy, Winchester, and Greenwood academy, Albemarle county, Virginia. He then followed a course of professional study for two years at the Medical college of Virginia, and was graduated in 1867 with the degree of M. D., after which he began his active work in Winchester. Dr. McGuire has found the careful study of works on medicine and surgery most helpful in fitting him for his chosen sphere of service.

Dr. McGuire's life has been that of a physician and surgeon, and he is now one of the surgeons of the Winchester Memorial

hospital. He has several times been vice-president of the Medical society of Virginia, and was its president for 1893-1894. For two terms, he was vice-mayor of the city of Winchester.

In political preference, Dr. McGuire is a Democrat; in religious views, an Episcopalian.

On June 17, 1871, Dr. McGuire married Nannie H., daughter of Hon. John Randolph Tucker. They had seven children, six of whom are now (1906) living.

A sketch of Dr. McGuire's life was published in 1896 in "Physicians and Surgeons of America."

Dr. McGuire's address is Number 120 Amherst Street, Winchester, Virginia.

PAUL McRAE

McRAE, PAUL, lawyer, editor and author, was born April 17, 1873, at McRaes, Cumberland county, Virginia. His father, John H. McRae, merchant and United States land agent, was noted for decision and determination. His mother, Emily S. (Turpin) McRae, a refined and cultured woman of exalted character and ideals, was a powerful and lasting influence on all sides of his life. She inspired him with his first strong impulse to strive for success and it was by her advice, as well as from personal preference, that he chose the law for a profession. His ancestry is Scotch on the paternal, and English on the maternal side. The American branch of the family was founded by Reverend Christopher McRae, from Scotland, who settled in Powhatan county, Virginia, in 1748.

He was reared in the country, was healthy, strong and active, and early developed a fondness for reading and hunting, tastes which he has retained; is a wide reader and a deep student, and finds his most enjoyable and helpful recreation in hunting and in playing lawn tennis. Owing to lack of means, he met some difficulties in acquiring his education, but his natural ability, energy and ambition overcame them. He obtained his primary and preparatory education at the county schools and by private study; then became a student at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, but the necessity for earning money prevented his remaining to graduate. He then taught, for a time, in the public schools of Cumberland county, devoting his spare moments to studying law privately; then entered Richmond college, where he was graduated in constitutional and international law in 1894.

In 1895-96, he was assistant to the editor-in-chief of the "Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice," published by the Edward Thompson Company, of Northport, New York,—an exceptional honor for a man of his age, as the work is a standard and is recognized as authority in legal circles. In addition to his editorial work, he wrote several important law articles for the

encyclopedia. At the conclusion of his editorial work he returned to Virginia, and entered upon the practice of law in Cumberland county; was commonwealth's attorney for the county in 1902-03, and made an excellent record. In 1905 he was elected a member of the legislature of Virginia.

Few lawyers of his age have attained the reputation in the profession that he enjoys, and his future is most promising, indeed. He says, with becoming modesty, that his failure to accomplish more has been due to a lack of systematic and regular study in his profession, and he thinks that, with high ideals, good habits, and constant and systematic endeavor any person with ordinary intelligence may attain true success in life.

He is a member of the Baptist church; of the Lawyers club of Northport, New York; of Phi Delta Theta Greek letter college fraternity; and is an Odd Fellow and a Mason. In politics he is, and has always been, a Democrat.

His address is McRaes, Cumberland County, Virginia.

JOHN HENRY MACLIN

MACLIN, JOHN HENRY, farmer, soldier and merchant, was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, May 11, 1838. He is the son of John Frederick and Nancy Drewry Maclin. His father was a farmer by occupation, who represented his district in the Virginia state legislature. He was a lineal descendant of John Maclin, who emigrated from Scotland in 1676, and thus established the family in this country a century before the outbreak of the War of the Revolution.

John Henry Maclin passed his youth in the country; his physical condition, from birth, was excellent, and he grew up with a natural love of agriculture and the freedom of a rural life. The influence of his mother was particularly strong upon both his intellectual and moral training.

Unlike many other boys of his time, he had no difficulty in obtaining an education. After preliminary tuition which prepared him for the higher education, he entered Randolph-Macon college; but on account of his father's failing health left that institution of learning before graduation, in order to take charge of the home and farm.

It was in 1854 that he commenced the actual work of his life, as a farmer, and the choice was dictated by his own personal preference. But in a few years the war came on and Mr. Maclin served as a private in the 13th Virginia cavalry, a term of three years. As a soldier his record was one of devotion to duty, obedience to authority, and courage in the face of danger. The war over, he returned to his native town, and re-engaged in the tilling of the acres bequeathed to him. In 1868 he branched out into the business of a manufacturer of tobacco, in which occupation he has ever since been engaged.

His first vote was cast for a Democrat, and since that time he has never wavered in his allegiance to that party. He is a member of the Baptist church. His social position in his home community leaves nothing to be desired, for he is regarded as a pillar of the church and of society, a prominent citizen in every

respect, yet unobtrusive and modest. Although still engaged in active business, he takes life easily, justly reaping the fruits of a long and eminently honorable career. Each season, during the summer months, he pays a visit to the seashore or mountains, and enjoys this annual vacation with the keen zest of a lover of nature.

On October 4, 1866, Mr. Maclin married Sarah Eliza Hill. Of their four children two are now (1906) living.

His address is Petersburg, Virginia.

WILLIAM CLARKSON MARSHALL

MARSHALL, WILLIAM CLARKSON, educator, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, March 12, 1863, and his parents were Jaquelin Ambler Marshall and Rebecca Peyton Marshall. The Marshall family began in Virginia with John Marshall, of the "Oaks," who came to Westmoreland county about 1650. Among the representatives of the name especially distinguished were Colonel Thomas Marshall, a gallant soldier of the American Revolution, his son, John Marshall, chief justice of the United States, who easily holds the first place among American judges, and Edward C. Marshall, president of the Orange and Manassas railroad. His father, Jaquelin Ambler Marshall, was a farmer, who served as county magistrate and was noted for his manliness and integrity.

William C. Marshall was strong and healthy, and, being brought up in the country, hunting and reading were his special tastes and interests in childhood and youth. He assisted in milking, and occasionally in work of the garden and the farm. The influence of his mother was particularly strong upon his moral and spiritual life. He obtained his education at the Clifton, Hanover, and Shenandoah academies, and at the University of Virginia, at which last mentioned institution he spent three years from 1881 to 1884. He had a personal preference for the vocation of a teacher and began the work in 1880 in Fauquier county. After his return from the university he was associate principal of Onancock academy from 1884 to 1888, later taught twelve years at the Episcopal Female institute in Winchester (from 1888 to 1900) and for two years was principal of the Chatham Episcopal institute (1900 to 1902). In 1902 he removed to Winchester, Virginia, where he has since been principal of the Episcopal Female institute.

Mr. Marshall is an excellent teacher and disciplinarian, and stands high in the opinion of all his friends. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has been layreader and Sunday school superintendent. In politics, he is a staunch Demo-

crat, who has never wavered in his party allegiance. As he expresses it, he was "born, raised and will probably die a Democrat." He is sociable and genial in conversation, and is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and the Royal Arcanum. The books which he has found most useful in life have been the Bible and biographies of noted men and women. The forms of exercise and relaxation which he finds most enjoyable and helpful are walking and reading.

On September 9, 1885, he married Lucy Page Meredith. Three children have been born to them, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Number 135 North Braddock Street, Winchester, Virginia.

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Very Sincerely,

Thornton L. Massie

THORNTON LEMMON MASSIE

MASSIE, THORNTON LEMMON, lawyer, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, October 1, 1866. His parents were Patrick Cabell Massie and Susan Catherine Massie, who was Susan Catherine Withers.

On his paternal side Mr. Massie is of English descent. The first of his Massie ancestors in America was Peter Massie, who, as is shown by the records in the Virginia land office, patented lands in York county, Virginia, in 1698. He was a surveyor of highways in 1708, and died in New Kent county, December 10, 1719.

Thomas Massie, who was a son of the emigrant Peter Massie, was a vestryman of St. Peter's, New Kent county, in 1708, and died in 1732. He was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses for New Kent in 1722 and 1726. He died leaving a son William, who was also a member of the house of burgesses and left a large estate.

His son, Dr. Thomas Massie, was born in 1783. He served in the continental forces in the War of the American Revolution. At the fall of Yorktown, Major Thomas Massie was aide to General Nelson. He was one of the original members of the Order of the Cincinnati, and the certificate of his membership in this organization, signed by General George Washington, is still in the possession of his descendants. He moved from St. Peter's parish in 1780 to Frederick county, Virginia; and thence about 1803 to that part of Amherst county that is now Nelson county, Virginia. His lands lay in the present county of Nelson; and he died at "Level Green," his residence in that county, February 2, 1834.

His son, Dr. Thomas Massie, was born 1783. He selected the practice of medicine for a profession; and after graduating in Philadelphia, spent four years in Europe in the medical schools of Edinburgh, London and Paris. He settled in Richmond, Virginia, and began to practice; but finally removed to Nelson county, where he died at an advanced age in 1864. He

was a surgeon in the War of 1812; a member of the house of delegates from 1824 to 1827, and again from 1829 to 1830; a member of the Virginia Constitutional convention of 1829-1830; and a trustee of Washington college, Virginia. He was twice married; his first wife being Miss Waller, and his second wife Sallie Cabell, of " Union Hill," who was a member of the distinguished family of that name in Virginia.

Of the issue of his second marriage was Patrick Cabell Massie, the father of Thornton L. Massie, who was born in Nelson county, and after studying in the preparatory schools of Virginia, completed his education at Yale college, Connecticut. Mr. Patrick C. Massie, as has been above stated, married Susan Catherine Withers, who was a daughter of Dr. Robert W. Withers of Campbell county, Virginia, and a sister of ex-United States Senator Robert E. Withers, of Virginia.

The Cabell descent of Mr. Thornton L. Massie may be found in Dr. Alexander Brown's " The Cabells and their Kin," a memorial volume of history, biography and genealogy which covers a wide field of Virginia subjects.

Mr. Thornton L. Massie was educated at home by private tutors, and later at Pantops academy, near Charlottesville, Virginia, from which he entered the academic department of the University of Virginia, and later the law school of that institution. After leaving the University of Virginia, he taught school for two years, and during that time studied law privately. In 1888 he settled at Pulaski, Virginia, where he has since continued in the successful practice of his profession. Mr. Massie is a Democrat who has never changed his party allegiance. He has held no political offices except those of member of the council and attorney for the town of Pulaski; but he has taken an active and prominent part in the politics of his section. He is counsel for a number of private corporations; and is a director and attorney for the Peoples Bank of Pulaski; and for the Bank of Pulaski County, at Dublin, Virginia.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Sigma Chi college fraternity.

Mr. Massie is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church,

in which he has been a vestryman since he was twenty-two years old.

On June 19, 1889, he married Mary Kent Nicholson; and of their marriage have been born four children, of whom three are now (1906) living.

His address is Pulaski, Virginia.

SAMUEL ROLFE MILLAR

MILLAR, SAMUEL ROLFE, Ph. D., farmer and educator, was born May 21, 1857, in Front Royal, Warren county, Virginia. His father, Samuel Richardson Millar, lawyer and captain of Virginia militia, was a man of high character, studious and quiet in disposition. His mother, Susan Beverley (Randolph) Millar (third daughter of General Thomas Beverley Randolph) who died in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1882, was a powerful influence for good in his life. He says of her: "She was a woman of fine mind and character and tinctured with a deep religious enthusiasm. To her teaching and example and loving sympathy I owe whatever of good may be in me."

His blood is Scotch-German. The Virginia family was founded by William Millar, who was one of the first settlers in the Shenandoah Valley, where in 1740 he patented a tract of land near the present town of Front Royal. In July, 1743, he was married to Catherine Du Bois, a native of New Pfalz, New York, and daughter of Louis Du Bois, the patentee. Later he and his sons took part in Indian fights on the Virginia frontier, and one of them, William, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served as ensign in the seventh company, 4th battalion, Pennsylvania militia, in the Revolutionary war.

He received his primary education at the Front Royal academy, and then went to Griswold college, Davenport, Iowa. In 1876, he went to the University of Heidelberg, Germany, taking a four years' course in constitutional and international law, economics, and history, graduating Ph. D., in 1880. In 1890-1891, he took the law course at the University of Virginia, where he was lecturer on economics 1890-1893. In 1891-1892 he also lectured at Washington and Lee university, and he has given occasional lectures at many other colleges. He is proud of the success of Eastern college, Front Royal, Virginia, established 1900, of which he was one of the two founders, and is chairman of its

Yours truly,

James Ralph Miller

board of trustees. He does not believe in the conferring of honorary degrees by colleges and has himself refused two.

In 1882, finding it necessary to give his personal attention to large tracts of land he owned in Iowa, in addition to his Virginia holdings, he began farming on an extensive scale in the former state, and for recreation, doing newspaper work, but continued to live in Virginia. In March, 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States consul at Leipsic, Germany. He is such a staunch Democrat that, as soon as the result of the presidential election of 1888 was known, he tendered his resignation as consul, to take effect March 4, 1889, the day the new Republican administration began, but he was not relieved of his duties until the September following.

Military matters have always interested him. He was a private in the Warren light infantry, 2nd Virginia volunteers, in 1882-1884; captain of the same company, 1903-1905; major first battalion, 2nd Virginia voluteers, from May to August 1905, and since then lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment. He is a Mason; Chapter and Knight Templar; also a member of the Beta Theta Pi and of the Phi Delta Phi; and a vestryman of Calvary Protestant Episcopal church, Front Royal, Virginia.

He is fond of hunting and fishing; also of experimenting in farm crops—a natural result of his boyish love of gardening. Though he is more thoroughly fitted for the practice of law than a goodly percentage of successful lawyers, his land interests have kept him a farmer. His favorite subjects of study and reading are history, biography, and economics, and his favorite authors, Mommsen, Bancroft, Prescott, Bluntschli, Roscher, and J. S. Mill. He thinks the sense of duty should be cultivated as much as possible; that it is noble and manly, and the real basis of education and success.

Mr. Millar has spent a number of years traveling in Europe, not as the ordinary haphazard tourist goes, but as an educated, investigating student. He has made pedestrian tours through most of the European countries, from Norway to Italy, visiting many out-of-the-way places seldom seen by strangers, and has done much mountain-climbing in the Alps. His experiences have given him an inexhaustible fund of reminiscences, which have

made him an interesting conversationalist, when in the mood to talk about them.

He was married October 3, 1882, to Bertha Riedel, of Heidelberg, Germany. Five children have been born to them, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia.

POLK MILLER

MILLER, POLK, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, August 2, 1844. His father was Giles A. Miller, and his mother, Jane Anthony Webster Miller. Giles Miller was a country gentleman, honored, and loved by his neighbors and friends, and was for several terms a member of the state legislature.

Polk Miller's physical condition in childhood and youth was excellent, his health was perfect, and he could hunt all day. Passing his life in the country, he was never called on to work for his living, but since the war he has regretted that his education in that respect was neglected. Mr. Miller's mother died when he was but ten years old, and he had had only the advantage of the "old field school" when the war broke out and cut short his education.

In 1863, Mr. Miller enlisted as a private soldier in the famous Richmond Howitzers, whose guns were heard on nearly every battle field in Virginia from Big Bethel in '61 to Appomattox in '65; and it is enough to say of his military career that he did his full duty, and was counted worthy to be a member of that immortal band of patriot-heroes. Returning from Appomattox, he did not sit down to mourn over blighted hopes and ruined fortunes, but came to Richmond, and went vigorously to work in a drug store. In that business he has continued ever since, until he is now regarded as one of the best druggists in the city of Richmond, having under his management two large drug stores, of which he is chief owner.

When a boy, Mr. Miller learned to play the banjo, and was very fond of singing, especially the old plantation melodies, and he kept up this practice, to the delight of friends who heard him in the social circle. Some years ago, he gave amateur entertainments illustrating negro life in the old South, and so pleased his audiences that he was persuaded to take the platform, and illustrate "Old Times down South," by his songs and stories delineating the character of Southern negroes and their relations to their

masters. He has given nearly two thousand five hundred of these entertainments from Maine to Texas and in the West, and large audiences and enthusiastic applause have greeted him everywhere. He has made the reputation of being the best delineator of negro character in the country, and gives, not the fancy sketches frequently heard, but the real old time negro as he lived and moved on southern plantations, in his cabin, and in the "great house" of his master. Mr. Miller's plantation songs and stories are inimitable, and he is on the platform what Thomas Nelson Page and Joel Chandler Harris are in their books. He has done very much to remove Northern prejudice against the slave owner, to teach our Southern youth what manner of men their fathers were, and to show the true character and the true condition of the slaves they owned. In this he has been a public benefactor.

Mr. Miller is thinking of publishing a book which shall give an insight into "the glorious past of the old South," and, if he carries out his purpose, the book will be sure to have many deeply interested readers, as "Polk Miller" and his songs and stories, are widely known and admired all through the country.

He says that he belongs to no fraternity or club, because he "does not believe in social clubs for married men." He has long been an active member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has for some years served as elder.

For years, hunting quail has been the sport and the mode of relaxation which he most enjoys and finds most helpful. In reference to his personal habits, he says: "I use tobacco, which I very much regret, but despise the cigarette, considering its use a death-dealing vice."

His advice to young men is: "Be sober, be industrious, be liberal, both with your money, and in your sentiments and opinions of other people."

Genial, affable, and a fine conversationalist, Mr. Miller is universally popular, and, as he has been a consistent Democrat, he might have had political preferment, but he says that he "would not have any office under the sun," and that his highest ambition is to be the servant of his people as a good druggist and a successful, popular entertainer.

November 29, 1871, he was married to Maude Lee Withers, and there have been born of this union three children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

Mr. Miller's address is Richmond, Virginia.

FRANK CARLETON MOON

MOON, FRANK CARLETON, lawyer, was born near Scottsville, in Albemarle county, Virginia, August 10, 1860. His father was John Schuyler Moon, a lawyer by profession; and his mother was Elizabeth Tompkins.

The Moon family is said to have sprung from a colonial settler of that name in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, who came from England. Woods, in his "History of Albemarle County," says that "two brothers, Jacob and William, settled in the county in early times. * * * William bought a thousand acres from Hardin Burnley on the lower Hardware. When this purchase was made is not known, but the fact is stated in a conveyance of part of the land made by Moon to John Lewis in 1760. He died in 1800. His wife's name was Elizabeth." Among the children of this William Moon was a second William, who married Charlotte Digges, of Nelson county, Virginia. A son of the second William was John Digges Moon, who married Mary E. Barclay. He died in 1869. One of his sons was J. Schuyler Moon, who was the father of Frank Carleton Moon.

Mr. Moon's early life was passed in the country; and he frequently performed manual labor on his father's farm, although he was not required to do so. His earlier education was received from tutors at home; but upon the death of his father, when the son was about sixteen years of age, he went regularly to work on the farm for the purpose of making money in order to continue his education. By this means he went for one session to Bethel academy in Fauquier county, where he studied law, leaving the school in 1879. He afterwards became a law student in a lawyer's office; and in 1880 opened an office of his own and began the practice of his profession at Scottsville, where he has been quite successful. In 1894, he opened a branch office at Lynchburg, where he spends a part of his time and has considerable practice.

Mr. Moon is a Democrat in politics, and has never found cause to change his allegiance either to party principles or can-

Yours Truly
F. C. Moon

didates. He was the nominee of the Democratic party as state senator from the eighteenth senatorial district of Virginia in 1902. He was elected and served out his term.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is affiliated with the Scottsville lodge of Masons. He is also a member of the James River lodge of Odd Fellows at Lynchburg, Virginia. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church, of which he is an active member.

He finds his chief amusement and relaxation in gardening and fruit-raising, in which pursuits he is greatly interested.

Mr. Moon has never married.

His address is Scottsville, Albemarle County, Virginia.

JOHN BARCLAY MOON

MOON, JOHN BARCLAY, lawyer, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, July 20, 1849. His father was Robert Barclay Moon, who was a civil engineer, surveyor and farmer; and his mother's maiden name was Mary Massie, he being their only child.

The first member of the Moon family in Virginia is said to have been John Moon, master of a vessel trading between the Colony and England, who settled in Isle of Wight county and was a member of the Colonial house of burgesses. Mr. Moon's first ancestor in Albemarle county was Jacob Moon, who settled at an early date on the Hardware river, Albemarle, where he owned a large tract of land and was paymaster of the 19th Virginia regiment during the Revolutionary war. His wife was Mildred Cobbs. He had a son, William Moon, who married Charlotte, daughter of John Digges, of Nelson county. Their oldest son was John Digges Moon, who was a magistrate of Albemarle county, and died in 1863. He married Mary E. Barclay. His son, Robert Barclay Moon, was the father of John B. Moon, and died in 1891.

On his mother's side Mr. Moon is descended from the Massies, the earliest one of whom in Albemarle county was Charles Massie. His home was in the southwest part of the county on Lynch's creek, where he owned a plantation known as "Spring Valley," which he purchased in 1768. A son of his was Charles Massie, who had several children, and among them Nathaniel Massie, who moved to Augusta county, and was a successful merchant there in the village of Waynesboro. Nathaniel Massie's first wife was Susan Woods; and they were the parents of Mary Massie, who married Robert Barclay Moon, and was the mother of John B. Moon.

Mr. Moon's youth was spent in the country, where he worked for two years on his father's farm—an experience which conduced to his physical health and development. He attended the preparatory school of Mr. D. P. Powers, near Scottsville, and at

Yours Very Truly

John B. Moon

an early age entered Washington college, now Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Virginia, where he was a student from 1863 to 1868. After leaving college, he worked and studied for two years in a lawyer's office; in 1871 he commenced the active work of life as a lawyer in Charlottesville, where he has continued to practice his profession with marked distinction and success up to the present time.

Mr. Moon is one of the most widely known and prominent men of his generation in the public life of Virginia; and has rendered conspicuous public service as a legislator. He has represented his county in the Virginia house of delegates for three terms, having been elected in 1881, in 1883, and in 1893; and during his service in the general assembly he has occupied the important positions of chairman of the Finance committee and the Railroads committee of the house. He was the commissioner for Virginia to settle the direct tax with the United States government refunded to Virginia in 1892-1893; and he has been since 1895 to the present time (1906), chairman of the commission for the settlement of the debt of the original state of Virginia with the state of Virginia, a question involving the liability of West Virginia that was contracted prior to the erection of West Virginia into an independent commonwealth.

Mr. Moon is a Democrat, who has never changed his political allegiance, and who has been active in his service to democracy, and prominent in the councils and management of his party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has served as master of the two lodges with which he has been affiliated, namely, the lodge at Scottsville, and that at Charlottesville. He is also a member of the Elks' organization. He was also chairman of the board of supervisors of Albemarle county for ten or twelve years. He has been for a number of years chairman of the county Democratic committee.

On March 20, 1878, Mr. Moon married Miss Marion Gordon Dabney, a daughter of Mr. William S. Dabney, of "Dunlora," Albemarle county, who was distinguished for his ability and character in the management both of his own affairs and matters of public concern which were entrusted to him by his fellow-citizens. Mr. Dabney's wife, the mother of Mrs. Moon, was Miss

Susan Fitzhugh Gordon, who was of the prominent family of that name founded in Virginia by the two brothers Samuel and Basil Gordon, of Lochdougan in Kirkcudbrightshire, Galloway, Scotland. Two of Mrs. Moon's brothers were Professor William Cecil Dabney, of the medical department of the University of Virginia, and Professor Walker Davis Dabney, of the law department of the same institution of learning, both of whom are now deceased.

Of the marriage of Mr. Moon and Miss Marion Gordon Dabney have been born eight children, seven of whom are now (1906) living.

Mr. Moon resides in Albemarle county; and his address is Number 36 Court Square, Charlottesville, Virginia.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON CRAMER MOORE

MOORE, SAMUEL JOHNSTON CRAMER, lawyer and soldier, was born June 29, 1826, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia (now West Virginia). His father, Thomas Alexander Moore, lawyer, deputy clerk of Jefferson county court fifteen years and clerk of same forty-nine years, until his death, in 1889, was noted for wit, activity, industry and fondness for social life. His mother, Jane T. (Cramer) Moore, died when he was very young; his stepmother, Myra (Likens) Moore, a devoutly pious woman of high character, was a strong and lasting influence in the formation of his character. His ancestry is English and Irish. The family was founded in America, on the paternal side, by his great-grandfather, Harry Moore, from England, who settled, about 1750, in Prince George county, Maryland, but soon removed to Alexandria, Virginia, where he reared a family, and on the maternal side, by his grandfather, Ambrose Cramer, from Belfast, Ireland, who married Miss Johnston of Belfast, and settled in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1800.

He was raised in his birthplace; was healthy, strong and active, fond of country life and especially of athletic sports; his tasks as a boy were gardening, and outdoor household chores; and he thinks he owes no little of the robust health he has enjoyed during his long life to that early training and work. He was educated at the local academy in Charlestown and at the age of sixteen became deputy clerk of the court, under his father, remaining in the office seven years. While there he became imbued with the legal atmosphere of the place and determined to become a lawyer. He borrowed books from a friend and read law alone, but to such good purpose that, in 1847, he passed the examination for admission to the bar, and at once began practice, though he remained in the clerk's office until 1849. Early in the fifties he removed to Clarke county, Virginia, where he has been very successful in his profession for more than half a century. Looking back over his long career, he said: "I have accomplished more than I had hoped to do, considering the disadvantages under which I have labored and the obstacles I have had to overcome."

His Civil war record was exceptionally brilliant. He entered the Confederate service, April 18, 1861, as first lieutenant, in the 2nd Virginia regiment of infantry, of the famous "Stonewall Brigade;" and on November 1, 1861, was promoted captain for meritorious conduct; later to assistant inspector-general of the second corps, and finally to adjutant-general of the Valley army, in which position he served until April 9, 1865, a day ever memorable in the history of the country.

He was commissioner in chancery for Clarke county from 1857 to 1861; in 1870 was appointed commonwealth's attorney to fill a vacancy, and declined to be a candidate for the office at the following election. From January 1, 1898, until February 1, 1904, when under the new state constitution the county courts went out of existence, he was judge of the Clarke county court; and since April 14, 1904, he has been bail commissioner for the county. In all of these responsible positions, as well as in his private practice, he has measured up to the requirements, both as man and as lawyer, and no man in his county enjoys or deserves to enjoy the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens to a greater extent. With favoring conditions he might have been a great author, as he had always had a leaning toward literature and has written much, but has only published a little of his work in newspapers. The three most potent influences in his career have been, home, private study, and contact with men in active life. His advice to the young is: "Be truthful and honest; use method in all undertakings; be diligently persevering in your calling and, above all, remember that from God no secrets are hid."

He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a Mason. In politics he was a Whig until 1856, when he voted for Buchanan and has since been a Democrat. He is fond of music and of a good theatrical performance; for ordinary indoor relaxation he enjoys chess and light literature; and for outdoor exercise or recreation he prefers horseback riding, walking and gardening.

On December 12, 1850, he married Eleanor G. Scollay, and on February 16, 1858, Ellen Kownslar; seventeen children have

been born to them, three by first and fourteen by second marriage, seven of whom, one by first and six by second marriage, are now (1906) living.

His address is Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia.

HAYNES LAWRENCE MORGAN

MORGAN, HAYNES LAWRENCE, cattle-raiser and legislator, was born at Marion, Smyth county, Virginia, May 28, 1866. His father was Vincent Shelton Morgan, cattle-feeder and grazier, who held the office of sheriff of Smyth county, and who represented that county in the Virginia house of delegates; and his mother's maiden name was Mary Jane Blessing.

Mr. Morgan comes of distinguished lineage, being a great-grandson of the famous Revolutionary patriot and soldier, Colonel Haynes Morgan. He was reared in the country and in a country village, and worked as a youth upon the farm—an experience which he believes to have been of greater benefit to him in his subsequent career than any other of his youth. He obtained his earlier education at the Marion high school, from which he went to Emory and Henry college, Emory, Virginia, and later to the University of Virginia. He studied law in the law department of the last named institution during the sessions of 1888-1889 and 1889-1890. After leaving the university, he practiced law for a period of three years, but, owing to his father's death, abandoned that profession, and took charge of a large landed estate inherited from him, upon which he has been highly successful in breeding and feeding cattle.

Mr. Morgan is a Democrat in his political creed and association, from which he has never varied, and has held prominent positions in his party. He was a member of the house of delegates from Smyth county for the session of 1895-1896, and declined a renomination for that office. Since 1903 he has been a member of the general board of state hospitals.

Mr. Morgan is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity; and of the Masonic order, in which organization he has taken the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Knight Templar degrees. Though not a member of any church, his religious preference is for the Missionary Baptist denomination.

On September 20, 1893, Mr. Morgan was married to Mary

Yours Very Truly

Haynes L. Morgan

R. Gwyn, of Smyth county, Virginia. They have three children living in 1906.

His address is Saltville, R. F. D. Number 1, Smyth County, Virginia.

GEORGE WATTS MORRIS

MORRIS, GEORGE WATTS, was born in New York city, December 13, 1857, and his parents were George Washington Morris and Alice Matilda Watts, of Roanoke county, Virginia. His father was a doctor and rice planter of South Carolina, who died at the early age of twenty-seven years, just before the birth of the subject of this sketch. George Watts Morris came of very distinguished ancestry, and was descended from Lewis Morris, who emigrated with his brother, Richard, from Monmouthshire, England, in 1674, and settled in Westchester county, New York, at Morrisania. Among the distinguished members of the family, may be mentioned Lewis Morris, appointed first governor of New Jersey; his son, Lewis Morris, judge of the high court of admiralty and one of the judges of oyer and terminer of New York, who died in 1762; and his son, Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The last was half brother of the celebrated Gouverneur Morris. His mother's family, the Wattses, removed to Southwest Virginia from Elizabeth City county, where they had been settled for many generations.

Mr Morris grew up under the influence of his mother, which was particularly strong on his moral, spiritual and intellectual life. He was a strong healthy boy, fond of all outdoor and boyish sports. About six years after the death of his father, his mother married Judge W. J. Robertson, the eminent lawyer of Albemarle county, Virginia, and since that time his home has been in Charlottesville, where his stepfather resided. He was reared in comfortable surroundings, always enjoyed physical exercise, and was not, more than the average boy, averse to study. Of general reading he was very fond, and he "dipped" into a little of everything. He loved to read novels which contained action; stories of adventure, of battle, and travel were especially interesting to him.

He attended the excellent preparatory school in Charlottesville of Major Horace W. Jones, and in 1874 entered the

academic department of the University of Virginia. He remained at his studies in this department three years; and, though he took no degree, graduated in several of the university schools. As his stepfather, Judge Robertson, was one of the great lights of the law, ambition to follow him probably led Mr. Morris to enter the legal profession. At the session beginning in October, 1878, Mr. Morris attended the celebrated law school of the university, conducted by John B. Minor and Stephen O. Southall, and after two years received the degree of Bachelor of Law. Since that time the principal business of Mr. Morris has been that of a lawyer. He is now known as Judge Morris, as he was elected judge of the corporation court of Charlottesville in 1901, and still holds that office. In the celebrated murder case of Commonwealth versus McCue, Judge Morris won great reputation for the high powers of intellect which he displayed. His unerring mind enabled him to solve successfully all the complicated questions which arose in the course of the trial, and he was sustained by the supreme court on every point. For eight years Judge Morris served as state senator for the Albemarle district, and was an active and efficient member of the general assembly. Among the bills with which he was prominently connected was one to rebuild the University of Virginia after the fire of October 27, 1895, and another to enlarge the state penitentiary, whose crowded condition imposed great hardships upon the inmates confined. Judge Morris was a patron of the university bill, and he has lived to see the institution fully restored and take on a nobler and more flourishing life than ever.

Law and politics, however, have not been the only fields in which Judge Morris has attained prominence. He was for five years a member of the Monticello guards, and at the time of the Spanish American war was elected captain of a company organized for the war, though the company was not actually called out. Judge Morris is a man of great dignity and rather reserved and distant in his manners, but he is, nevertheless, of exceedingly sociable nature. At the University of Virginia he became a member of a Greek letter fraternity called the Alpha Tau Omega and of the Eli Banana social fraternity, and since that time he has been a member of the local club called "The

Red Sand Club." He is fond of taking long walks, of horseback riding, of playing billiards and hunting game. He has always enjoyed athletics, and at school and college played baseball and " rowed some," but in those days there were no modern systems of physical culture.

In politics Judge Morris has been a loyal member of the Democratic party, and has supported the nominees at all times. He is not a church member, but prefers the doctrines and ritual of the Episcopal church. Speaking of failures in life he says that " his own experience has taught him that they are largely due to the over-indulgence of parents, who should assist their children, but never do everything for them. A boy who is educated wholly at the expense of others seldom appreciates the opportunities which are afforded him." From his own observation the lesson to be impressed upon the young man is to cultivate a high and delicate sense of honor, and an appreciation of, and the ability to see, the rights of others. The young men should be taught an early knowledge of the value of memory, and be trained in an ability to look facts in the face independent of the personal equations.

Judge Morris has never married.

His address is Charlottesville, Virginia.

Yours Truly

John Murphy

JOHN MURPHY

MURPHY, JOHN, capitalist was born in County Cork, Ireland, February 15, 1842, being the son of Peter and Margaret Murphy. From his father, who was an enterprising and successful contractor, he inherits, no doubt, much of the power of initiative and the indomitable will and energy which he has exhibited in carrying through to a successful culmination the great enterprises that won for him the respect and the admiration of the business world.

When the Civil war broke out, John Murphy had not turned his twentieth year, but the martial spirit of the day stirred him, the cause of the Confederacy appealed to him, and in April, 1861, he was marching to the front with the 15th regiment of Virginia volunteers, having enlisted for one year. The following year he reënlisted, but this time chose the artillery branch of the service, joining Letcher's battery of the famous Pegram battalion. He was slightly wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, but it was not until he reached Warrenton Springs, two months later in the campaign, that he was dangerously hurt, receiving a wound that he carries to this day. From the artillery he went to the cavalry, joining Morgan's command at Wytheville, Virginia. He had been in action in all of the three branches of the Confederate army, when he was captured at Dublin, Virginia, and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio. There he was held prisoner until the close of the war. When he received his discharge, he left the prison, to learn that his home in Virginia was swept away, having been in the path laid waste by the storm of fire and sword following the evacuation of the capital of the Confederacy.

The great West was at that time the Mecca of young men with enterprise and stout hearts, and Colonel Murphy was attracted to it. Like many other soldiers of the Confederacy, he was glad to accept the first employment that offered, which was in the service of Holladay and Carlisle, who owned and operated a line of stage coaches that formed the Overland express from Missouri to California. He was with his employers only a few

months when he was offered the general management of the supply train system at a salary which was considered handsome in those days; but his heart had never left his adopted home city of Richmond, and the year 1866 found him back there struggling for fortune in a city just rising from its ruins. In 1872 he was in a position to establish himself in business, and his first venture was on the site now occupied by the hotel that bears his name. In 1886, he built Murphy's hotel, a structure boasting only thirty rooms and from time to time the building has been enlarged, remodeled, and improved until it has expanded to what it is to-day, the largest and most widely known hotel in Virginia. Colonel Murphy's success has been phenomenal, and he now finds it necessary to build an annex of 100 rooms, to meet the growing demand of the traveling public.

Colonel Murphy has been identified for more than a quarter of a century with every movement for the advancement of Richmond and its business interests. His name is prominently associated with a score of commercial, social, patriotic, civic and military organizations of that city and of the state.

While devoted to the Confederate veteran cause, Colonel Murphy is almost as well known among the Grand Army force, and in recent years has been a guest of honor at various celebrations conducted under the Grand Army organization north of the Mason and Dixon line.

In 1890 Colonel Murphy was made a director of the Virginia State Agricultural society, and for two years filled the office of vice-president. In 1898, Governor J. Hoge Tyler appointed him a member of the board of directors of the Virginia penitentiary. In 1886, his comrades of the "Lost Cause" chose him for commander of R. E. Lee Camp Confederate veterans, the principal veteran organization of the state. He was for eight years president of the Richmond Whist club, was for eighteen years a member of the board of directors of Lee Camp Soldiers' Home. He has been a director of the Broad Street bank since that financial institution was founded in 1902. Despite the multiplicity of his business interests, he is an active member of numerous social and fraternal organizations.

In politics Colonel Murphy has always been a staunch

Democrat; in religious preference, he is a Roman Catholic. As with all men who have attained marked success, his counsel is often sought and his advice solicited. He evinces at all times a keen interest in the welfare of the young men of his community. The favorite maxims he always lays down for their guidance are: "First, let intoxicating liquors severely alone; second, avoid speculation; third, own your own homes."

Colonel Murphy has been twice married. His first wife was Jane McCabe, who died some years ago; his second wife was Mary Louise O'Conner, of Charleston, South Carolina, whom he married in 1903. By his first wife he had the following children, in the order named: Nellie J., Edward F., Madeline McCabe, Alice E., John, Jr., George D., and Robert E., all of whom are living (1906).

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

JAMES MASTIN NEAL

NEAL, JAMES MASTIN, tobacconist, was born January 3, 1845, in Danville, Pittsylvania county, Virginia; and his parents were Thomas David Neal and Louisa Franklin, daughter of Colonel Samuel Carter, of Halifax county. His father was born in 1812, and was, for many years, prominent in the affairs of Danville. He was a pioneer in the tobacco trade in that city, and a man of great energy and public spirit. He was a member of the city council of Danville from the time of its incorporation as a city, to the year 1861, and served as director in the Richmond and Danville railroad.

His son, the subject of this sketch, was a boy of excellent health, in whom the talent for business was early developed. While he never had manual labor to do to any great extent, he was never afraid of work of any kind.

He attended Cedar Grove academy, in Pittsylvania county, until the beginning of 1861, when he enlisted, at the age of sixteen years, in Company B, 18th Virginia infantry, with which he served in the battles of Manassas, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and the Seven Days before Richmond. He was detailed as a courier, attached to the headquarters of General Pickett, in March, 1862, and he was with that gallant officer throughout the rest of hostilities, except during six months in the year 1863. Because of injuries received by a fall from his horse, he was ordered by the Secretary of War to attend the Virginia Military institute as a cadet; and at the battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, he was captured by some of General Custer's men, and was kept imprisoned in Point Lookout until June 12, 1865.

At the close of the war he engaged for a short while in the tobacco business in New York, but after his marriage to Rose P. Allen, in 1866, he gave up his Northern enterprise and once more became a resident of his native state and city. He chose the tobacco business as his occupation because it was the progressive business of the time. In connection with his father he was the first to introduce the present system of selling tobacco in parcels

upon the floor of the warehouses. This custom now prevails all over the United States where tobacco to any extent is bought and sold. He founded the planters' warehouse system, and continued in the sale of tobacco until the year 1894, when he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster of the city and served four years. He is at present (1906) an insurance, real estate and general agent.

There have been few, if any, public enterprises successfully launched in Danville which Colonel Neal has not prominently supported. He served in the city council for twelve years, and to him was largely due the erection of the reservoir to supply the city with water, and the system of sewerage.

His influence was great in securing the issue of bonds for repaving the streets of the city, and it was he who made the first move towards having in Danville the tobacco fair which was in its success so creditable to the city. He was for many years president of the chamber of commerce, and since 1884 he has been a director in that branch of the Southern Railway company formerly known as the Richmond and Danville Railway company, and later as the West Point terminal.

In politics Colonel Neal is a Democrat who has stood by the flag of his party, and never deserted it. To every object with which he is in any way connected he brings the enthusiasm of his nature. He is an Odd Fellow and therefore it is not surprising that, while he was master of Bethesda lodge, the handsome Odd Fellow's hall on Main street was erected. For more than twenty years he has been a vestryman in the Episcopal church, and he was, therefore, an active worker in the movement which resulted in the erection of the new Episcopal church building in Danville. He is fond of music and the fine arts, and, in 1887, he took a leading part in forming the organization from which has resulted the Danville academy of music, costing $35,000. He was a gallant Confederate soldier, and he is now inspector general of Confederate veterans, fifth district of Virginia.

Colonel Neal finds relaxation in billiards and in witnessing baseball games. He is, as we have seen, an Odd Fellow, having been a member since 1866, and having served for several terms as noble grand. He is also a Blue Lodge Mason and a Knight Templar.

When asked to offer some suggestions, derived from his long experience and observation, as to the principles, methods and habits which, in his opinion, will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in our American life and will best help young people to attain true success, he replied: "System, perseverance, and due attention to whatever profession or business engaged in will ultimately bring success."

He married in Danville, November 1, 1866, Rose P. Allen, daughter of Orin N. and Susan Freeman Allen. The former was born in New York in 1812 and died June 20, 1875. The latter was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and died in 1898. Colonel Neal and his wife have had two children, a boy and a girl, the former of whom is now (1906) living.

The address of Colonel Neal is Danville, Virginia.

Yours Truly
E. M. Kettleton.

EDWARD MANOAH NETTLETON

NETTLETON, EDWARD MANOAH, farmer, manufacturer, banker, and man of affairs, was born May 8, 1846, on a farm in the township of Ashtabula, county of the same name, Ohio, son of Harvey J. and Jane E. Nettleton. He is descended from old New England stock, and his grandfather, Joshua Nettleton, moved from the state of Connecticut to the Western Reserve before his father was born. Consequently his father was likewise of Western birth. His father's characteristics were those of strict honesty, industry, inflexible will and thrift. These qualities were transmitted in unstinted measure to the son, who also acquired his father's fondness for good stock and cattle and the pleasures of country life.

The elder Nettleton conducted a large dairy farm near a town of four thousand population, and Edward was early introduced to the routine of farm and dairy work. He received a good education in the schools of the county, and after his sixteenth year developed a robust constitution. He was fired by the spirit of independence, and the ambition to do something in the world; and when he reached his majority he purchased a team from his father and started out in life for himself in northern Minnesota. Here he spent a number of severe winter months freighting miners' supplies on sleds, sleeping out of doors, and suffering other privations and hardships that would soon have overtaxed the will power of the average young man. Subsequently, he passed two years farming in Kansas, and then removed to Virginia, where he practically started life anew, amid new conditions and single-handed, in the lumbering business.

When he arrived in Virginia, his chief capital was health, honesty, determination to succeed, and industry. With these he made wonderful progress, and they have since brought him prominence in business, and a standing for integrity, liberality, and public spirit second to no man in his community. From small beginnings, his lumber business increased in value and extent, and soon led him out into a great diversity of other

interests—business, farming, manufacturing, and banking. He is at present (1906) the proprietor of a thoroughly equipped planing mill at Covington; is president of the Alleghany Milling company; vice-president and a director of the Covington National bank; and has been identified with every notable enterprise, public or private, of his community. For sixteen years he has been supervisor of the Covington district, Alleghany county, fourteen years of which he served as chairman of the board, having been elected continuously since 1887. The public roads, splendid bridges, and the finances of Alleghany county attest his public spirit, foresight and excellent judgment as a public servant. "In his administration of public affairs," says Judge George K. Anderson, "Mr. Nettleton has been as far from a demagogue as any man I ever knew. I don't believe he ever asked a man to vote for him during the seven consecutive terms; his neighbors and friends, regardless of party, placed him on the board of supervisors of the county."

In speaking further of his characteristics as a man, Judge Anderson says: "He is a self-made man in the truest sense, and I testify that he made a good job of it. He has amassed a goodly fortune in this world's goods, and his liberality toward those in need strongly evidences that selfishness is not his strong point. No man, in need, has ever applied to him for help and was denied.

"Another important thing to be observed in connection with this man's career is the success of his children in life. His three sons are all splendid business men, evidence enough that they have had the guiding hand of a parent of judgment, integrity, firmness, thrift and foresight to direct them in their boyhood days. This alone would be reward enough, if his influence extended no further."

Mr. Nettleton has been a lifelong Republican in political affiliation, but in no sense an offensive partisan. He has been a potent worker for the common good. His religious preference is for the Episcopal church, which he regularly attends and in which he exerts a wholesome influence. He is fond of travel, horses and the chase, and there is no more enthusiastic member of the Jackson River Hunt club, then he. His watchwords

throughout life have been industry, economy, determination and foresight.

He has been twice married: first, on February 15, 1871, to Mary A. Blakeslee, daughter of Hobart and Ann Blakeslee, of Saybrook, Ohio, who died during the nineties. Four children were born to this union, all of whom are now (1906) living. His second wife was Mrs. Lula Hope, daughter of John M. and Sarah R. Kraft, to whom he was married on February 25, 1897. One child was born to this union but died in infancy.

His address is Covington, Alleghany County, Virginia.

EDWARD WEST NICHOLS

NICHOLS, EDWARD WEST, mathematician and educator, was born in the city of Petersburg, Prince George county, Virginia, on June 27, 1858. His father was James E. Nichols, a prominent business man of Petersburg, and president of the Petersburg Gas company; and his mother was Ann Wynn.

His ancestors were English; and before coming to America were seated at Stratford, England.

Colonel Nichols spent his early life in the city of Petersburg, and received his preparatory education at the famous university school conducted there by Captain William Gordon McCabe. Thence he went to the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1878 with distinguished honors. Subsequently, he took a post-graduate course in engineering at the Virginia Military institute; and studied law privately and at the University of Virginia.

In 1878 he began the active work of life as assistant professor of mathematics in the Virginia Military institute, and held the position until 1881, when he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. In 1882, however, he was elected to the professorship of engineering in the faculty of the Virginia Military institute; and thereupon abandoned the profession of law in order to return to that of teaching. He held the chair of engineering in the Virginia Military institute from 1882 to 1890, when he was elected professor of mathematics in the same institution, a position which he has held continuously up to the present time (1906).

For the past five years Colonel Nichols, in colaboration with P. H. Dudley, C. E., Ph. D., inspecting engineer of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad and American reporter for the International Railway congress, has been engaged in the study of the problems presented to the congress by the railway engineers of the world, with a view of improving the "means of transport" in American Railway systems.

The general problem of the proper correlation between "rolling stock and permanent way," with the subsidiary problems of "locomotive design," "wheel load effects," "rail weight and section," "rail joints with their connections," "ties," "ballasts," and so on, have occupied and are now occupying the best talent of scientists at home and abroad. By practical railroad officials these problems are recognized as all important from the economic point of view. Problems of such magnitude and of such surpassing interest to one of our greatest industries involve in their investigations the broadest theoretic and scientific attainments. That Colonel Nichols should have been selected to make these investigations is doubtless a source of no little gratification to him as well as to his friends.

He is a colonel of engineers in the military organization of the state by virtue of his position in the Military institute. He is the author of an "Analytic Geometry" published in 1893, which is used as a text book in the highest institutions of learning in more than twenty-five states of the Union; and of a "Differential and Integral Calculus," published in 1901, which is a work of equal importance, and has received the finest commendation at the hands of eminent teachers of the higher mathematics throughout the country.

Colonel Nichols is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married on October 28, 1886, was Edmonia L. Waddell; and his second wife, whom he married on November 14, 1905, was Evelyn Junkin Rust.

His biography has been published in "Who's Who in America" (A. N. Marquis and Company, Chicago, 1905).

Colonel Nichols' address is Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia.

CAMM PATTESON

PATTESON, CAMM, state senator, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, February 21, 1840. His father was David Patteson; his mother, Elizabeth Camm. David Patteson was a physician of high standing, and is said to have been a pioneer in the use of nitric acid in typhoid fever. He was noted also for his literary tastes, and imparted these to his son. On the moral and spiritual side, Senator Patteson owes much to his mother, who was a woman of high moral and spiritual attainments. The boy was sent to good academies, where he acquired the fundamentals of education. At the same time, he was fond of reading, and became familiar with the works of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, Bulwer, Macaulay, and other standard authors. With the mind thus well trained, he entered the University of Virginia, where he took a diploma in moral philosophy and the B. L. degree. Just as he was ready to begin the practice of law with such unusual preparation, the tocsin of war called the young men of the South to sustain their respective states in the contest for local self-government, and Camm Patteson laid down his law books and his encyclopaedias, and took up the musket. In the spring of 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, and soon became captain of Company D, 56th Virginia regiment of infantry. To the defence of his state, he devoted the four years from 1861 to 1865. The war over, he settled down to the practice of law. From then till now, Captain Patteson has been a successful practitioner. He is a familiar figure at several of the county court houses within reasonable distance of his home, and often has important cases in the supreme court of appeals. His principal object in life is to make a good lawyer, and to that end he bends his energies. Other successes are incidental and secondary with him. Captain Patteson is, in the best sense of the word, ambitious. He has always wished to do something, to be something in life, and not to be lost in the crowd. His advice to young men is to work, work hard, work systematically, work towards some definite aim

in life. This concentration, energy, vim, purpose, if accompanied with health, sobriety, temperance, will, he thinks, bring assured success.

To go into many details as to Captain Patteson's success as a lawyer, would be rather beyond the scope of this article. We must pass on, to speak of him as a public man, a legislator, a leader of thought. He has served twice with great credit in the house of delegates of Virginia, and is now the honored senator from the eighteenth senatorial district. He has several times represented his people in Democratic National conventions. The cause of education he has promoted by serving eight years on the board of visitors of the University of Virginia, a service which took a good deal of his time and for which he received no monetary compensation. This public duty, Captain Patteson gladly performed, esteeming himself honored to be entrusted with a share of the responsibility of carrying on this noble institution.

Probably, Captain Patteson's greatest public service has been in protecting the people from trusts and corporations. Not that he is opposed to organized capital. Not that he is an enemy of all corporations. Such is not the case. He is friendly to capital organizations, provided they do not ride rough-shod over the people, and infringe upon the rights of individuals. He believes, that, in all departments of life, organization is one of the best implements of civilization, one of the best signs of advancing civilization. With equal firmness does he believe, however, that capital should not be permitted to encroach upon the rights of the citizen, and that government should protect the citizen from all undue encroachment on the part of capital. To this object, no little of Captain Patteson's energy and ability has been directed; and the public archives of the state will show that he is a friend of the people as against the corporations. At the recent session of the Virginia legislature Captain Camm Patteson was the author of the bill practically abolishing "Demurrers to Evidence," which was enacted into a law. This pleading, in the opinion of Captain Patteson, had long given to corporations many opportunities to deprive the people of their rights by taking from the juries the decision of questions of "Negligence,"

and giving them to the courts. The fight before the legislature on this bill was long and vigorous, and resulted in the triumphant abolition of this hoary engine of oppression.

Another public service of Captain Patteson's is his part in the legislation touching trustees and fiduciaries. Virginia has always attempted to deal fairly by wards, minors, and infants.

In her constitutions and her laws, she has thrown protecting care around these helpless classes. In the last year or two, however, she has shown even greater solicitude in this matter than before. The last legislature, in enacting the new constitution into law, was very careful of the rights of all who need trustees, committees, and guardians. Among the most active workers along this line, was Senator Patteson. It was in part due to his activity that examiners of records were appointed, and that it was made not only their duty but their own personal advantage to watch over estates, trust funds, and all matters of a fiduciary nature.

Senator Patteson's district is composed of the counties of Buckingham, Appomattox, Fluvanna, and Charlotte.

In the midst of his " strenuous " life as lawyer and legislator, Captain Patteson has found time to write for the periodical press. His articles have been published in a number of well-known journals. In recent years, he has been an ardent champion of " free silver," and has written vigorously in support of his opinions. To the legal journals, he has contributed papers based upon his long and successful career at the bar. In lighter vein also, he has used his pen, having published in 1900 a novel entitled, " The Young Bachelor." At this time, he is contemplating a history of Virginia.

Captain Patteson comes of fine Virginia stock. On his father's side, he is descended from John Patteson, who figured prominently in the early Virginia conventions. John's son was a soldier in the War of 1812. On the maternal side, Captain Patteson is a great-grandson of the famous Commissary Camm, president of William and Mary college, and progenitor of the well-known Camm family of Virginia. A commissary in colonial days, when there were no bishops in Virginia, was the representative of the bishops of London. He could not confirm nor

ordain, nor consecrate buildings; but he could attend to many of the minutiae of the Episcopal office on its more secular side. The Rev. Doctor Camm was at various times rector of Bruton church, Williamsburg, and of York-Hampton parish, just adjacent to Bruton parish. While in the latter, he was married under circumstances especially romantic; but the board of visitors of the college not caring for romance, resolved, at their next meeting, that hereafter any professor that married would thereby forfeit his professorship, as he could not move out of the college and take a wife without neglecting his duties.

March 3, 1863, Captain Patteson was married to Mary Elizabeth Mills. They have had six children, of whom five are now (1906) living.

His postoffice address is Howardsville, Virginia.

JAMES DUNLOP PAXTON

PAXTON, JAMES DUNLOP, D. D., Presbyterian clergyman, was born July 26, 1860, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His father, William M. Paxton, D. D., LL. D., Presbyterian clergyman and educator, was, for many years, one of the most prominent and able Presbyterians of the country. Among the important positions filled by him during his long and eminent career were the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; First Presbyterian church, New York city, and a professorship in Princeton Theological seminary. He was noted for polished oratory, and as a universally recognized authority on doctrines of his church. His mother, Caroline S. (Denny) Paxton, was well fitted by education and disposition to fill the exacting duties of a wife of a minister and mother of a minister-to-be.

His family is Scotch-Irish, the American founders of which settled about 1770, in Pennsylvania, in Adams county, near Pittsburg. That the family was intensely patriotic is shown by the fact that nine of its members, including those eminent and gallant soldiers, General O'Hara and Major Ebenezer Denny, fought in the ranks of the American army during the War of the Revolution.

James D. Paxton passed his early life in New York city, where he was prepared for college in private schools. In 1880 he was graduated A. B. and A. M. by Princeton university; and was graduated by Princeton Theological seminary in 1883. The University of Wooster conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1900. He entered upon his first pastorate, that of the East Avenue Presbyterian church, Schenectady, New York, in February, 1884, and remained there until 1889. He then spent some time in travel. From 1891 to 1897 he was pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He had, for some time previous to 1897, been deeply interested in the lives of American students abroad, beset on every side by temptations and far from the natural restraints of home and family, and

he spent a portion of that year and of the next in Paris, France, as a preacher to students, doing work that was highly commended for its marked good results. In 1899, he became pastor of the House of Hope, St. Paul, Minnesota, and continued in that capacity until 1902. In 1904, he assumed his present (1906) charge, the First Presbyterian church, Lynchburg, Virginia, where he is regarded as one of the leading clergymen and as a useful and public-spirited citizen, always ready to lend a helping hand where needed, both in public and in private.

He inherited not a few of the traits of his distinguished father. He chose the ministry as his life work from personal preference, though heredity was doubtless a potent influence in developing that preference. In intellectual attainments Doctor Paxton is excelled by few ministers of any denomination, and his pastoral record furnishes abundant proof of his spiritual power. As a man he is approachable, genial, and everywhere well liked.

He married May 22, 1883, Helen J. Paxton, daughter of J. Wilson Paxton and Margaret Smith Paxton, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Doctor Paxton's address is 707 Clay Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

GEORGE LAURENS PETRIE

PETRIE, GEORGE LAURENS, D. D., clergyman, was born in Cheraw, South Carolina, February 25, 1840, and is the son of George H. W. and Mary J. Prince Petrie. George H. W. Petrie was a minister of the Presbyterian church, and was paster of churches in Washington, Georgia; in Marietta, Georgia; and in Montgomery, Alabama. He was a man of learning, urbanity, conversational powers, social gifts, mental acumen, and great force of character. His wife, the mother of the Rev. George L. Petrie, was intellectual and pious, and exerted a particularly strong influence over her son. From both parents, then, Dr. Petrie inherited qualities that have contributed greatly to his success in the Christian ministry.

The Petries are a fine old Scotch family. The first American ancestor, Alexander, came from Elgin, Scotland, in the eighteenth century, and settled in Charleston, South Carolina. When the colony of South Carolina rose against England, George Petrie, grandfather of Rev. Doctor George L. Petrie, served gallantly as lieutenant in the patriot or Whig forces at a time when many of the best people of South Carolina were fighting on the side of British oppression.

George L. Petrie had superior preparatory schooling, and made excellent use of his opportunities. He attended good classical schools in Charleston, South Carolina, and Marietta, Georgia; thence advanced to Davidson college, North Carolina, and Oglethorpe university, Georgia, receiving from the last named institution the A. B. and A. M. degrees. During his youth, he was a great reader and a faithful student, and, at the same time, took such invigorating exercise as served to make him physically so vigorous, that now, at the age of sixty-five, his step is as quick as a boy's and his eye bright with health and buoyancy.

After leaving college, Mr. Petrie entered the Columbia Theological seminary. It was from personal preference and a desire to make the most of his life and to use his gifts to the best advantage, that he entered the ministry. He felt called to the

Gospel ministry; and we shall see later on that he not only felt called, but that he was called by the only voice that can promise a useful and successful career in that holy office.

At twenty-two years of age, Mr. Petrie began his life-work in the state of Alabama. What was the outlook for this young graduate in theology? His educational advantages we have seen already. His home surroundings we have clearly intimated in sketching the character of his parents. The home influence was most potent in the formation of his character. Next came the influence of teachers and professors. Add to these, the pious companions whose society he sought by the law of affinity or social gravitation. Supplement all these by years of contact with men in daily life; and we can clearly see that most of the elements of success are present. One thing, however, must be added, and that is purpose, and a high purpose, or to quote his own phrase, "the desire to make the most of his life"—this is the secret of his success in the noblest of all human occupations.

In 1863, the Reverend Mr. Petrie entered the Confederate army as chaplain. For two years, he ministered to the spiritual needs of the 22nd Alabama regiment, preaching, visiting the sick, closing the eyes of the dying soldier, and pointing him to the land where he might "rest under the shade of the trees" with Jackson, Stuart, and other great commanders.

After the war was over, Mr. Petrie taught a classical school in Montgomery, Alabama. From 1866 to 1869, he was professor of Latin at Oakland college, Mississippi. In 1870, he accepted the pastorship of the Presbyterian church at Greenville, Alabama. In 1872, he was called to the Washington Street Presbyterian church, Petersburg, Virginia, where he served faithfully and acceptably until 1878. In the little city of Petersburg, he is held in high esteem by all classes. There are few persons of middle age or older who do not remember the Reverend Mr. Petrie, though his ministry in Petersburg was rather brief.

In 1878, Mr. Petrie was called to the Presbyterian church in Charlottesville, Virginia. There he has served with great fidelity and ability to the present time (1906). As to his work there, we shall let his own associates and members testify. At the celebration of Dr. Petrie's twenty-fifth anniversary, Mr. John R.

Sampson, founder of the Pantops academy, said: "It is not often found that in this world of continual changes the relations between a church and a pastor last for a quarter of a century. We gather here to-night to rejoice on this twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Reverend Doctor George Laurens Petrie and to pay a richly deserved tribute to our present pastor, this man of God who has gone in and out among us all these years, full of faith, of wisdom and of good works, making full proof of his ministry, and we do well to celebrate this occasion."

Mr. Daniel Harmon, the distinguished lawyer, spoke as follows: "By a pure life, by his labors and his love, our pastor and our friend has built for himself a monument in the hearts of an affectionate people."

Judge R. T. W. Duke said: "Looking back over the times gone by, we can see how that mental adjustment, that thoughtful forbearance, that jealous and zealous care for each other's welfare which should characterize this relation, has ever grown and increased. * * * To us you have been the cartographer of a better country, whose map no human hand has ever traced, but of the sunlight of whose mountain peaks you have spoken; whose green pastures and still waters you have taught us to love and long for; and with winged words we have felt that each Sabbath you have "allured to brighter worlds and led the way."

In 1887, the Reverend George Laurens Petrie received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia.

On November 29, 1864, Doctor Petrie married Mary Cooper. They have had one child, George Petrie, A. M., Ph. D., now professor of history in the Alabama Polytechnic institute, Auburn, Alabama.

Rev. Dr. Petrie's address is Charlottesville, Virginia.

Very Truly Yours
Pinckney Pugh.

PEMBROKE PETTIT

PETTIT, PEMBROKE, attorney-at-law and legislator, was born at Harmony Castle, Cumberland county, Virginia, June 13, 1852, the son of William Beverley and Arabella Emeline Pettit. His father, who was a lawyer of prominence, held for many years the office of commonwealth's attorney of Fluvanna county, and was also president of the Virginia State Bar association, and a member of the last Constitutional convention. The marked characteristics of the elder Pettit were candor, earnestness, and a severe and unremitting application to duty. He was descended from William Pettit, who is believed to have emigrated from Ireland about 1750, settling in Louisa county, Virginia.

In childhood, Pembroke Pettit was of delicate constitution, yet he possessed the usual boyish fondness for hunting, fishing and other sports, united to a strong love of nature and an appreciation of the beautiful.

His boyhood was passed, partly in the village of Columbia, Fluvanna county, and partly on the farm of his grandfather, known as Harmony Castle, situated in Cumberland county. There, as his grandfather owned a large number of slaves, he had no manual tasks to perform; but later, after the war, when his father removed to Fluvanna court-house, the son, from time to time, assisted in the farm work.

The influence of his mother was particularly strong on his moral and intellectual life. "To her influence," says he, "I believe I owe all my aspirations." He had every opportunity given him for acquiring an education, and he remarks "I could generally learn whatever I chose, but I did not always choose."

Mr. Pettit lays great stress upon the help derived by him in his life-work from early reading. He primed himself with knowledge gained from histories, biographies and the standard poets. "Upon leaving Randolph-Macon college," he writes, "I requested and secured from Professor T. R. Price a course of reading recommended by him. I believe that whatever of

facility and expression I may have is due largely to that course of reading."

His preliminary education was derived from the ordinary country schools, which he rapidly outgrew, to enter Randolph-Macon college. He remained for two years at that institution, and then spent a third year at the University of Virginia, engaged in the study of the law.

In the fall of 1876, at the age of twenty-four years, he began the practice of his profession at Palmyra, Virginia. This career was not forced upon him by the wishes of his parents, but was his own personal choice. Asked as to the source of his first strong impulse to strive for such prizes as have been bestowed upon him in the race of life, Senator Pettit replied: "I owe to the influence of my mother, father and grandfather, all of whom were ardent believers in the theory of our government—that of the greatest good to the greatest number—my first strong impulse to be something in the world. I was taught that to be a statesman who ably and eloquently lived up to this standard was to be the greatest specimen of his kind."

Mr. Pettit was elected to the state senate of Virginia in the fall of 1883, at the early age of thirty-one years; there he served with conspicuous ability. In the spring of 1887 he was elected commonwealth's attorney of Fluvanna county, a position once held by his father; but he resigned the office in 1892 to accept that of reading clerk of the house of representatives in the national congress. This latter position he held throughout two sessions, and, upon returning from Washington, was reëlected to his former office of commonwealth's attorney, which he has since held.

He was also a member of the house of delegates during the sessions of 1899-1900, and 1905-1906, and in January of the former year was made elector for his congressional district, the tenth Virginia, known as the "Fighting Tenth." Mr. Pettit was affectionately hailed as "The Democratic idol of his county," and "the tall sycamore of old Fluvanna," and the nomination for elector was given him by acclamation at the Norfolk convention. Still another office filled by him was that of member of the state board of fisheries.

Mr. Pettit bears a justly deserved reputation as an orator of uncommon ability, and is recognized as a dangerous opponent on the political platform and in courts of law.

Senator Pettit was married March 1, 1877, to Virginia Bernard Wills. Of their six children all are living in 1906.

His address is Palmyra, Fluvanna County, Virginia.

JOHN PATTESON PETTYJOHN

PETTYJOHN, JOHN PATTESON, contractor and builder, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, February 8, 1846, son of George W. and Ann T. Pettyjohn. His father was a farmer, a man of great business ability and philanthropic spirit. His mother was a woman of fine qualities of mind and of sincere piety.

As a boy John Pettyjohn was strong and well. He lived in the country and with the exception of a strong desire to be "tinkering with farm tools" his tastes and interests were the same as those of the average country boy of his place and time. He attended the neighboring schools, but did not enter any of the higher institutions of learning. As a courier in the Civil war he served for one year. He commenced the active work of life as a building contractor in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1870, and has been very successful. Perhaps his most important work was in connection with the Randolph-Macon Woman's college, which W. W. Smith, D. D., who had the matter in charge, said could not have been built without the aid of Mr. Pettyjohn. His business ability in another direction was recognized by his election as president of the Lynchburg and Rivermont Street railway.

In politics, Mr. Pettyjohn is a Democrat, but because he could not agree with his party on the silver question he twice voted for Mr. McKinley for president. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is deeply interested in the Young Men's Christian association, and has been president of its Lynchburg organization. His first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life he traces to a desire to please his parents. The influences of home, school, early companionship, and contact with men in active life, have all been helpful, but he has always been careful to choose good company. For reading he has found the Bible the most helpful of all books. In the choice of his life-work he was left free to follow his own inclination.

From his own experience and observation Mr. Pettyjohn

advises young people to seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and then claim the promise that He will supply all their needs. In reply to a request for suggestions regarding the methods and habits that will help young people to win success he says: "First, a clean character, strictly honest and truthful; avoid the use of tobacco in any form; use no intoxicants of any kind, in any way; keep good company; always be employed in helpful work; retire and rise early."

Mr. Pettyjohn was married, first, to Nannie R. Old, January 5, 1870; and second, to Alice Belle Watts, August 24, 1884. Of their nine children eight are now (1906) living.

The address of Mr. Pettyjohn is 609 Federal Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

HARRY NEWTON PHILLIPS

PHILLIPS, HARRY NEWTON, was born June 15, 1864, and his parents were Henry T. Phillips and Musa D. Harper. He is descended on both his father's and mother's side from families long resident in Virginia. His father was a planter, a man of deep piety, firmness of character and reputed "the best farmer in the county."

Harry Newton Phillips was a sturdy boy, who lived in the country, where he passed his early years like most country boys, going to school and playing and doing light work at other hours. He had regular tasks before and after school and during vacation, such as are incident to farm life. This experience was of permanent value to him, for it helped to make him more systematic and gave him a due sense of responsibility. His mother's influence was very strong upon his moral and spiritual life, though she died when Mr. Phillips was very young. The books that he found most helpful in those early years were biographies of noted men, and especially a little book called "Line upon Line; Precept upon Precept."

He acquired his elementary education in the private and public schools of his county and afterwards spent five years in the academic department of Richmond college.

He began the active work of life in 1886 as principal of a graded school at Matoaca, Virginia, and after serving in this capacity for one year, taught a school at Chase City for two years. From 1889 to 1892 he was instructor in Latin and mathematics at Southside academy.

In teaching, Mr. Phillips had yielded to the force of circumstances, but his heart was set on another line of work. From childhood he longed to be a banker, and it was with no little pleasure that he at length saw an opportunity to gratify his wish. In 1889 he became assistant cashier in the Mecklenburg Bank at Boydton, Virginia, in which position he continued a year. He then became cashier of the Bank of Mecklenburg, in Chase City, where he continued for three years. He next came

Yours truly

N. B. Phillips

to Williamsburg and organized the Peninsula Bank of Williamsburg, in 1897. It was the first bank ever established in that ancient city, and it entered, under Mr. Phillips' management, on a remarkable career of prosperity. As evidence of this, and the appreciation of Mr. Phillips' services felt by its directors, his salary has been largely raised two or three times. He has also served on various committees of the State Banking association, and has been one of its representatives at the National convention.

Besides his position as bank cashier, Mr. Phillips has served as superintendent of schools for Williamsburg, being twice appointed to that office by the state board of education.

He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and when he was at college he joined the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He has filled most of the chairs in the local organizations, and several times represented them in higher bodies.

In politics he is a Democrat who has never changed his party allegiance; in religion he is a member of the Baptist church.

The forms of exercise in which he takes the most interest, are baseball, lawn tennis and hunting. His advice to young men is interesting and instructive. He says: "To the old adage, 'Know thyself,' I would add and have faith in thyself; aim high, but not without your range, and keep on shooting; read carefully, well selected books; read them again, but do not read too many: study human nature; know men; when married, leave the club and stay at home."

On February 2, 1892, he married E. Annie Maddux, and they have had four children, of whom two are now (1906) living.

His address is Williamsburg, Virginia.

ARCHER ALLEN PHELEGAR

PHLEGAR, ARCHER ALLEN, was born at Christiansburg, February 22, 1846, and his parents were Eli and Anne Phlegar. His earliest known ancestor on his father's side was his great-grandfather, George Phlegar, who came from Saxony, Germany; and on his mother's side James Craig, who came from Scotland. The subject of this sketch thus united two of the great strains of blood that filled the Valley of Virginia with heroic men and women who have lent so much honor and glory to Virginia. Eli Phlegar was a well-known lawyer, and held the office of commonwealth's attorney at one time. In his early years his son, or as he is usually called at the present time Judge Phlegar, was a delicate boy who sometimes did work on the farm more on account of his health than otherwise. His special tastes and interests in childhood were his books and gun, with which he was won't to take long tramps after game. In these early days he did not lack a mother's influence, which was always for good, though it appeared more gentle than strong. He attended first in Montgomery county a school called "The Montgomery Male academy," and afterwards went to Washington college, subsequently known as "Washington and Lee university;" but the war breaking out Judge Phlegar joined the Confederate army and served first as a private and then as a lieutenant. After the war Judge Phlegar engaged in farming; and, during the two years that he was thus employed, he studied law and prepared himself for the practice of that profession. In regard to this selection of an occupation in life, Judge Phlegar says that it was his father's desire that he should practice law, but his own choice or preference decided him. His success in his profession was assured at the start; for to unusual mental power Judge Phlegar added an ambition which was never satisfied with less than premiership in whatever he

undertook. In 1870 he was appointed commonwealth's attorney for Montgomery county, and by several elections held that office for seven years. His practice grew and he became the legal representative of several railroads, and mining and manufacturing companies, and from April, 1901, to April, 1903, he was the active managing receiver of the Virginia Iron and Coal and Coke company, and the vice-president of the Virginia and Southwestern Railroad company.

In October, 1900, Judge Phlegar was appointed, by Governor J. Hoge Tyler, a member of the supreme court of Virginia, and held the office till February 22, 1901, when he failed of an election by the legislature. He has been twice elected a state senator—first, in 1877, and served two years, and again in 1903 for the term of four years. Both as judge and legislator, he has held first rank; and, while not an orator, he is a close thinker and reasoner, and his opinions on the bench, and his speeches in the general assembly, are marked by a logical force and clearness and directness of expression which marks him as a man of the first order of ability and genius. Judge Phlegar has held many positions of local importance, but of these he is silent; for he writes in very beautiful terms that "the love and respect of his neighbors is a delight, but not a thing that can be written of."

In religious preference he is a Presbyterian, and in party affiliations he is a true and tried member of the Democratic party.

When asked if he had anything to suggest to young men from his experience in life, which might prove helpful to them in their future work, Judge Phlegar writes: "I have always endeavored to do the best I could with present duties, have never planned for future preferment, and what has come has come unsolicited." The principles, methods and habits likely to contribute most to the strengthening of the sound ideals in American life are, according to him: "Thorough preparation for whatever is undertaken, strict adherence to truth, firmness with modesty, performance of small duties as faithfully as large ones, first doing what is necessary, then what is most useful, and then, but not till then, that which is only pleasant." "Above all," he writes: "*Avoid undue self-seeking.*"

On June 5, 1872, Judge Phlegar married Sue Shanks. They have had six children, of whom five are now (1906) living.

His address is Christiansburg, Montgomery County, Virginia.

Yours Truly,
D. F. Pogue

WILLIAM THOMAS POAGUE

POAGUE, WILLIAM THOMAS, soldier and treasurer of the Virginia Military institute, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, December 20, 1835. His father was John Barclay Poague, a farmer of Rockbridge county, of great energy and resource, who, at the age of sixteen, took charge of his father's farm, paid off a large indebtedness, and left a competency to his family; but who missed thereby the opportunities of a collegiate education,—a fact which he always thereafter regretted. Colonel Poague's mother was Elizabeth Stuart Paxton.

Colonel Poague is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His first ancestor in America on the paternal side was Robert Poague, who came to Virginia from the North of Ireland, with a wife and nine children, and buying land near Staunton, Virginia, settled there about 1738.

Colonel Poague's boyhood was spent on his father's farm in the country, where like most of the boys and girls of Scotch-Irish descent and tradition in the Valley of Virginia, he was trained to do manual labor, in the performance of which most of his school vacations were spent. It was here that he acquired a knowledge of horses and of their care and management; a knowledge which he found extremely useful in his subsequent career as a soldier in the Confederate army in the War between the States, and to which he attributes in a large measure his successive promotions from private to lieutenant-colonel.

Colonel Poague was educated in the Presbyterian high school at Brownsburg, in Rockbridge county, and at Washington college, at Lexington, Virginia, now the Washington and Lee university. He was graduated from Washington college in June, 1857; and after teaching school in the State of Georgia during the session of 1858-1859, he returned to Lexington and studied law in Judge Brockenbrough's law school there in 1859-1860.

In June 1860, he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he opened a law office and practiced law; but when the news of the

secession of South Carolina from the Union reached him, like the war-horse, scenting the battle from afar, he returned once more to Virginia. He entered the army of the Confederate States in May 1861, and served with gallantry and distinction until the sun set on the "Lost Cause" at Appomattox. His first service was as a private in the ranks, from which he rose to be consecutively second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel; and he participated in all of the battles fought by Stonewall Jackson, and in all of those in which General Robert E. Lee was in command in West Virginia.

After the war, his father having in the meantime died, in 1864, Colonel Poague returned to his home in Rockbridge. The practice of his chosen profession of the law had been his desire; but his father's death, and the impairment of his own health by his military experiences in the field, concurred to fix his life once more on the old homestead. Here he resided and farmed from 1866 to 1885, when he was, without his solicitation, elected treasurer of the Virginia Military institute and secretary of its board of visitors, which positions he has continued to hold up to the present time (1907).

Colonel Poague was a member of the house of delegates of Virginia from Rockbridge county, during the sessions of 1871-1872, and 1872-1873. He served on the board of directors of the Western State hospital of Virginia, at Staunton, for one term, beginning in 1874. For twenty years, from 1865 to 1885 he was a member of the board of trustees of Washington college and Washington and Lee university; and he was a member of the Lexington school board from 1895 to 1901.

Colonel Poague counts as the best public service which he has rendered since the war, the inauguration of the movement in the Lee and Jackson camp of Confederate veterans to obtain a record of all the soldiers enlisting from each county, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his county is one of the few that has secured such a record.

He is a Democrat, and has never changed his party allegiance. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Phi college fraternity; and in place of his old amusements of hunting and shooting, he now derives recreation and exercise from fishing, and from walk-

ing to and from his office twice daily—thus going each day a distance of six and a half miles.

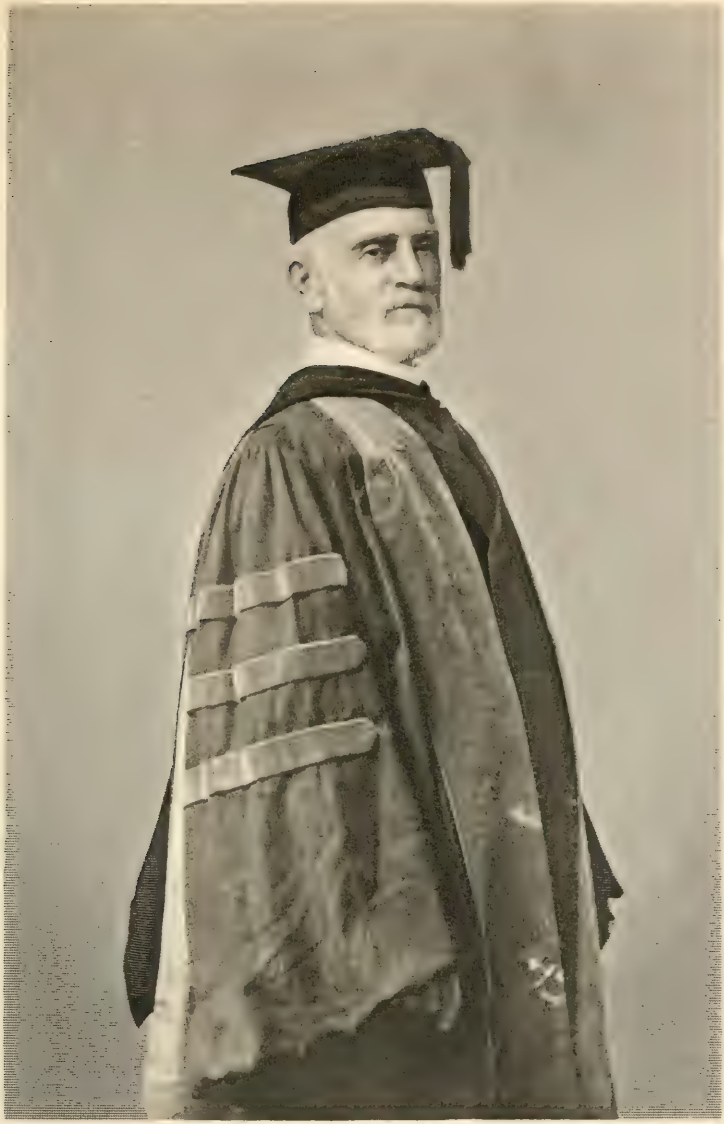
Colonel Poague is a member of the Presbyterian church in which he has been an elder for more than thirty-five years. A brief sketch of his life has been published in Volume III. (Virginia) of "Confederate Military History," edited by General Clement A. Evans.

His address is Lexington, Virginia.

JAMES ADDISON QUARLES

QUARLES, JAMES ADDISON, D. D., LL. D., minister of the Presbyterian church, preacher, pastor, at one time president of a female seminary in Missouri, critic and author, and since 1886 professor of philosophy at the Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Virignia, was born near Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri, on the 30th of April, 1837. Colonel James Quarles, who earned his military title in the war against the Mormons in Missouri, was his father; and Sarah Ann Mills, his father's cousin, was his mother; and both were born in Louisa county, Virginia. Both the Quarles and the Mills families are of English descent, their ancestors having emigrated about a generation before the Revolutionary war and settled in eastern Virginia. William Quarles established his home in Spottsylvania county. His son, Charles, was the father of Colonel James Quarles, whose son, James Addison, is the subject of this sketch. Dr. William Mills, the father of Mrs. Sarah Ann (Mills) Quarles, was the grandson of Captain William Mills, of the Revolutionary army. Mrs. Colonel Quarles was a cousin of ex-Senator Roger Quarles Mills.

Inheriting a feeble constitution from parents who were in delicate health, although fond of boyish sports, he never excelled as an athlete. His lifelong victory over constitutional feebleness and threatening disease has seemed to many of his friends deserving of especial record, as an incitement and encouragement to others who start in life without the endowment of vigorous health. At fifteen he nearly died with pneumonia. At thirty-seven he was compelled to relinquish the ministry on account of weakness and disease of the throat. When sixty-five he met with an accident which put him upon crutches for several months, and from which he has never fully recovered. In the spring of 1904 he fell in a faint in the streets of Tazewell, and the physician who examined him pronounced him dead, as his heart had stopped beating. Throughout his life he has had to battle with the severest forms of indigestion. But his study of hygenic conditions,



Sincerely,
Jas. A. Quarles

and his courageous self-discipline in the matter of holding himself to necessary and vigorous forms of exercise, have enabled him to accomplish more hard professional work in his life than most men who have vigorous health. Since he was sixty years old he has ridden his bicycle over ten thousand miles, and has repeatedly walked twenty miles and preached the same day. At seventy he does most of his reading and writing without glasses. Much of his good health he attributes to " drinking nothing but water, and much of that," although he takes no liquid with his meals; to systematic and " deep breathing which brings the diaphragm into play;" and to a philosophy of health and life which is expressed in the sentence: " Be careful in your habits, keep cheerful, and hold yourself superior to your weaknesses." He believes that the habit of pressing the eyes inward toward the nose when the face is washed and wiped, and the habit of taking much exercise in the the open air, have preserved his vision, which is exceptionally clear and powerful.

The teacher who began to prepare him for college was Frederick T. Kemper, a brother of General James L. Kemper. For nine years he was a pupil in the Kemper School at Boonville, Missouri. The classics, and the Yale courses in natural philosophy and astronomy, together with the Cambridge series of mathematics as far as the calculus, he pursued here. He was graduated from Westminster college, Fulton, Missouri, with the degree of A. B., in 1858, under the presidency of Rev. S. S. Laws, M. D., LL. B., D. D., LL. D., later the successful president of the State university of Missouri. Two years of study at the University of Virginia were interrupted by poor health. He passed two years in the study of theology at Princeton seminary, Princeton, New Jersey, with the class of 1860. Westminster college conferred on him the degree of A. M. in 1861, and the honorary degree of D. D. in 1883. In 1891 Central university, Kentucky, gave him the honorary degree of LL. D.

Licensed by the Presbytery of Missouri, April 9th, 1859, and ordained February 15th, 1860, he has been pastor at Glasgow (1859-65); at Lexington (1866-73); and at St. Louis, Missouri (1873-74); and stated supply at Lexington, Virginia, (1895-6). He has preached in nineteen different states; and preaching is the

work he best likes to do. During the last twenty years,—the period of his residence in Virginia, he has preached in twelve states beside the District of Columbia, eleven hundred and sixty-two times, and in one hundred and sixty-seven different churches. He is a Presbyterian, but is in cordial sympathy with other churches.

As a teacher, he was an assistant in the Kemper school, 1853-54, teaching Latin and Greek, and analytical geometry. In 1864-65 he was principal of the Glasgow, Missouri, high school; from 1870-73 and again from 1877 to 1886, he was president of the Elizabeth Aull Female seminary, at Lexington, Missouri. The range of his scholarship is indicated in the fact that in the institutions of higher education with which he has been connected, he has taught psychology, ethics, natural theology, evidences of Christianity, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Spanish, French, German, Anglo-Saxon, Rhetoric, English literature, economics, logic, comparative religions, apologetics, epistemology, ontology, and history of philosophy.

Dr. Quarles is the author of " The Life of F. T. Kemper," the venerated teacher of his youth. His articles have been extensively published in the daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly press of the country; and he has written on political, economic, educational, philosophic, scientific and religious subjects.

Perhaps the literary work of Dr. Quarles which has attracted the widest public attention was his exposure of the frauds of the Rev. W. D. Mahan, of Missouri, who published " Hebrew History of Baptism, " " Acta Pilati," and " Archaeological Writings," all of which, although they had been widely accepted and quoted from, were demonstrated by Dr. Quarles to be plagiarisms or forgeries, and full of anachronisms. The last named book " created a stir," from New York to Texas, attracting the notice of both Protestant and Catholic divines, and receiving much attention by way of reviews in many city dailies, especially in those of New York. As a result of Dr. Quarles's criticisms and exposures, Mr. Mahan was suspended from the ministry.

When he was fifty years old, as a teacher of rhetoric, Dr. Quarles began to write verse, in order to familiarize himself with versification in theory and in practice. His verse has been pub-

lished in the "Richmond Times," the "Baltimore Sun," the Louisville "Courier-Journal," the "Southern Collegian," the "Christian Observer," the "Religious Herald," and the "Central Presbyterian."

Dr. Quarles has been in demand as a speaker outside the pulpit and lecture room, on various occasions and on many topics. Since he took the chair of Philosophy at Washington and Lee university, he has a record of more than one hundred and fifty such addresses.

On October 11, 1859, he married Miss Caroline Wallace Field, daughter of William Hill Field, Esq., who was a cousin of General A. P. Hill, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, and a prominent lawyer of Louisville, Kentucky. Of their ten children, two daughters and three sons have survived their mother, who died in 1901, and are living in 1907.

On April 27, 1905, he was again married to Mrs. Eleanor Lansing Morehouse, of Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Quarles is one of the original members of the Conference for Education in the South, and of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology. He is a member of the American Institute of Civics, of the National Geographic society, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, chapter of the University of Virginia. He was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Assay commission for the Philadelphia Mint.

In his political relations he is a conservative Democrat, in thorough sympathy with the poor and with working people. His friends would name as his chief characteristics: Versatility, energy, and liberality toward those who differ from him in their views of life and religion. But above all, he would wish to be reckoned a true Christian. He has made truth and duty the watchwords of his life; and at three-score years and ten he writes that he is "trusting for salvation to a Divine Redeemer, and seeking above all to honor Him in an upright and useful life."

Since this sketch was put in type Dr. Quarles died suddenly, April 14, 1907, at his home in Lexington, Virginia. He is mourned by all connected with the university, and by a very large circle of friends in many and widely separated localities.

LINGAN STROTHER RANDOLPH

RANDOLPH, LINGAN STROTHER, mechanical engineer and educator, was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia (now West Virginia), May 13, 1859. His father was James Lingan Randolph, who was by profession a civil engineer, and was the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; and his mother was Emily Strother.

Mr. Randolph's first ancestor in America was William Randolph, who emigrated from Northumberland county, England, and settled on James Island, Virginia, founding the famous Randolph family of that state.

Mr. Randolph's early life was spent in a village. He evinced in boyhood a taste for mechanics and engineering; and at the age of eighteen he entered the machine shops of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and learned the trade of a machinist by practical work. His earlier academic education was acquired at the Shenandoah Valley academy at Winchester, Virginia, and at the Virginia Military institute. His personal preference determined him to pursue the profession of a mechanical engineer; and he entered the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, New York, from which he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer.

Beginning the active work of life as an apprentice to the machinist trade, as above stated, he has since filled a number of responsible and important positions in the line of his profession. From 1883 to 1885 he was engineer of tests for the New York, Lake Erie and Western railway; from 1885 to 1887 he was superintendent of motive power of the Florida Railway and Navigation company; from 1887 to 1889 he occupied the same position on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railway; from 1890 to 1892 he was engineer of tests for the Baltimore and Ohio railway; and from 1892 to 1893 he was electrical engineer for the Baltimore Electrical Refining company. In 1893 he was elected professor of mechanical engineering in the Virginia Polytechnic institute at Blacksburg, which position he has continuously held to the

Yours Truly
W. W. Saunders

present time (1906). He has furnished plans and specifications for a large number of the buildings erected at that institution and also designed and erected its central light and power plant, while as consulting engineer he has designed and erected a number of electric light and power plants, and constructed water works, and sewage systems in other localities. He is also president of the Brush Mountain Coal company, and vice-president of the Virginia Anthracite Coal company.

Mr. Randolph has contributed numerous articles to scientific periodicals, and has prepared various papers on subjects connected with his profession for scientific societies and associations. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is also a member of the American Railway Master Mechanics association; of the Royal Society of Arts and Commerce, of England; of the American Society for the promotion of Engineering education; and of the International Association for Testing Materials.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church; and in politics is a Republican, although he has voted with the Democratic party while resident in the South.

He married on October 15, 1890, Fanny Robbins; and of their marriage have been born four children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

A sketch of Mr. Randolph has been published in "Who's Who in America" for 1906-1907 (A. N. Marquis and Company, Chicago).

His address is Blacksburg, Montgomery County, Virginia.

FREDERICK WILMER RICHARDSON

RICHARDSON, FREDERICK WILMER, clerk of the circuit court of Fairfax county, Virginia, was born December 16, 1853, in Fairfax (then Fairfax courthouse), Fairfax county, Virginia. His father, Ferdinand Dawson Richardson, more than fifty years clerk's assistant, and deputy clerk of county and circuit courts, was a man of the highest character, and long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most popular men in the county. His mother, Mary Posey (Grigsby) Richardson, a woman of refinement and culture, with exalted character and ideals, exerted a strong influence on his intellectual and moral life.

His ancestry is English and Scotch. Both the Richardsons and the Grigsbys were among the early settlers of America, and figured creditably in colonial life and affairs. His uncle, Alexander Spottswood Grigsby, represented Fairfax county before the Civil war, and Campbell county since, in the state legislature. He was reared in the country and in the village of Fairfax. His physical condition was generally good, and he was fond of athletics, and of fishing and hunting. He is still fond of the two latter, but seldom finds time for them. As a boy, he had no tasks which involved manual labor, but he frequently aided in the work of the house and garden. From very early in life, it was his ambition to be a court clerk, like his father, a desire which has been fully gratified. He was educated, in the ordinary sense of the word, at local public and private schools, with a short time at Knapp's institute, Baltimore, Maryland; but a large part of his real education was acquired in the clerk's office, where he has been since 1871. Subsequently, he became his father's deputy. He read law, but says that he never had the time to take an examination for admission to the bar. It has been said that "He is always so busy attending to his official duties, or doing a favor for somebody, that he never has time to do anything for himself."

When his father died, October 13, 1880, he was appointed

Yours Sincerely,
F. W. Richardson.

clerk of the county and circuit courts. He was elected clerk of the county court in May, 1881, and reëlected successively until the county courts passed out of existence, in accordance with the new state constitution. In 1903, he was elected clerk of the circuit court, for a term of eight years. The esteem in which he is held is indicated by the following extract from the Fairfax "Herald:" "His official life is characterized by strict integrity, industry, thorough knowledge of the duties to be discharged, a genial manner, and a courtesy that is unfailing because it comes from the heart. It is not surprising that he is regarded as the most popular man in the county."

He was a notary public, and has for years been secretary of the Cemetery association, and a town hall and a church trustee. He is an officer in the local lodge of Masons, and a member of Mount Vernon Royal Arch chapter of Alexandria, Virginia. In religious preference, he is a Methodist; in politics, a Democrat. Mr. Richardson thinks that the best way for a young man to attain true success is to be temperate in all things, strictly honest, and to attend to his business all the time.

On June 13, 1883, he married Millie Lee Buck, of Warren county, Virginia. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Fairfax, Fairfax County, Virginia.

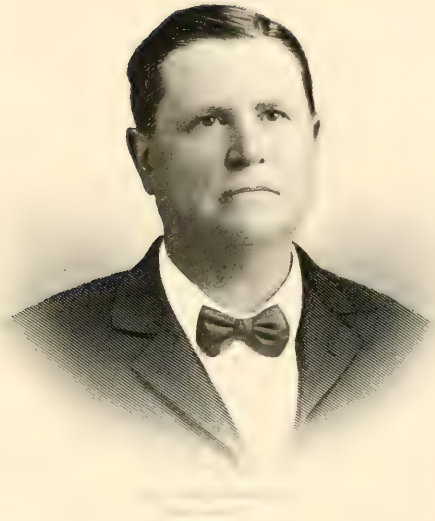
JAMES BUCHANAN RICHMOND

RICHMOND, JAMES BUCHANAN, lawyer, legislator, and banker, was born at Turkey Cove, Lee county, Virginia, February 27, 1842. His father was Jonathan Richmond, a prominent merchant and farmer of Southwest Virginia, who was for many years justice of the peace, and presiding officer of the county court, and who served as a member of the state senate and as general of militia. Judge Richmond's mother was, before marriage, Mary Dickinson.

He was reared in the country, and grew up with a vigorous physical constitution, and with natural tastes for riding and hunting. He worked on his father's farm, attended the local country schools, and studied for eight months at Emory and Henry college. At the age of nineteen years he entered as a volunteer the ranks of the Confederate States army in June, 1861. In the War between the States he became captain of Company A, 50th Virginia infantry, a position which he held for one year. Afterwards he was promoted major, and then lieutenant-colonel of the 64th Virginia mounted infantry, in which consecutive positions he served for four years, until the close of the war.

In 1865 he began his career as a merchant at Jonesville, Virginia. This calling he pursued for eight years; when he studied law, without other help than a sixty days' course in the summer law school of the late Professor John B. Minor, at the University of Virginia. He practiced law with success and distinction for twenty-five years. In the meantime, he took an active interest in politics; and in 1873 he was nominated and elected by the Democratic party, of which he is a member, to the legislature of Virginia; and in 1878 he was elected to the forty-sixth Congress of the United States, in both of which bodies he served with ability and prominence. In 1885 he was elected judge of the county court of Scott county; and he was a member of the Virginia Constitutional convention of 1901-1902.

Judge Richmond is the president of the Peoples National



Yours Truly
J. A. Richmond

bank of Gate City, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1896, he voted for Palmer and Buckner against William J. Bryan, and in 1900 for William McKinley against the same nominee for the presidency, on the money issue of those campaigns.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His biography has appeared in the Congressional directory of the forty-sixth Congress, and in Summers' "History of Southwest Virginia."

Judge Richmond has been twice married. His first wife was Lizzie Duncan, whom he married in 1864; and of this marriage were born two children, a daughter and a son, both of whom are now (1906) living. His second wife, whom he married in 1870, was Kate Morison.

His address is Gate City, Scott County, Virginia.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON ROBERTS

ROBERTS, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, clerk of the courts, merchant, farmer and legislator, was born at Broadford, Smyth county, Virginia, April 4, 1831. Mr. Roberts' father was John Roberts, a farmer of Smyth county, who for about thirty years held the office of postmaster at Broadford; and his mother's maiden name was Sallie Hamil Scott.

The grandparents of Edward Livingston Roberts were, on the paternal side, Richard Roberts and Catharine Clements Roberts, who came to Virginia from Maryland in 1775, and, on the maternal side, Peter Scott and Rachel Scott (née Poston), who likewise emigrated from Maryland to Virginia, but in the following year.

Mr. Roberts' early life was spent in the country, where, during the summers, he had to work on the farm. He was educated in the common schools and before the war held the position of superintendent of schools for Smyth county. To his early training, which combined physical labor with the study of books, and a good and religious father, he attributes his habits of industry and frugality. His only opportunities for acquiring knowledge were limited to the education thus obtained, supplemented by a course at Liberty academy, in Smyth county; and in the year 1854 he entered upon the activities of life as deputy clerk of the county and circuit courts of his native county. Since that time he has engaged in merchandising and farming. He has served as notary public and deputy sheriff, and has held the office of clerk of the county and circuit courts of Smyth county, to which position he was elected at the close of the war, serving a term of six years, and is now acting magistrate of his county.

For some fifty years Mr. Roberts has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics he is, and has always been, identified with the Democratic party. He has been honored by two elections to the house of delegates of Virginia, in which body he represented Smyth and Bland counties in 1885

Very truly Yours
E. L. Roberts.

and in 1888; and he has served two terms in the senate of Virginia, up to 1892, as senator for the district composed of the counties of Smyth and Washington. In various elective offices held by him, Mr. Roberts was never defeated at the polls.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Susan Columbia Sexton, daughter of Thomas K. Sexton, of Chatham Hill, Smyth county, Virginia, whom he married January 13, 1875; and of this union were born two sons, both of whom are now (1907) living. His second wife was Louisa A. Shannon, daughter of Andrew and Mary Shannon (née Davis), of Smyth county, Virginia, whom he married December 6, 1892.

A short biographical sketch of Mr. Roberts has been published in the "History of Southwest Virginia," by Lewis Preston Summers.

Mr. Roberts' address is Broadford, Smyth County, Virginia.

ALEXANDER FARISH ROBERTSON

ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER FARISH, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, February 15, 1853, and is the son of William A. and Sarah Tunstall (Farish) Robertson. His father was a farmer of Culpeper county, who led the life of a country gentleman in a quiet, unobtrusive way, never seeking publicity or public office. Mrs. Sarah Robertson was a noble Christian woman, of many intellectual and moral accomplishments, and wielded a potent influence over her son in his boyhood and youth.

The Robertsons, as their name would indicate, are of Scotch blood. Their first American progenitor was William, who came from Scotland about the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled on a farm in Culpeper which was conveyed to him by deed dated 1784, and on which Alexander F. was born two generations later. The Tunstalls came to Virginia at an earlier period than the Robertsons. In 1775, John Tunstall, great great-grandfather of A. F. Robertson, was on the committee of safety; he was a prominent patriot in "the times that tried men's souls." For several generations, both the Robertsons and the Tunstalls have been prominent in Virginia; and it is but describing "a chip of the old block" when we give a sketch of Alexander F. Robertson, one of the best living representatives of these two old families.

After the close of the Civil war, "Aleck" Robertson learned to make himself generally useful around the farm. Like most Virginia country boys of his day, he had to help with the cows, the cattle, the crops, the cord wood, go after mail, and do everything that a boy could do to keep the farm going and to keep the family comfortable. In this way, he developed a manly self-reliance and a respect for good, honest work. By knowing how to work he acquired a hearty respect for honest toil, and learned to believe that "a man's a man for a' that." This hard-headed common sense has helped him no little in his profession.

He attended private schools in Culpeper county, and then entered the University of Virginia, where he took valuable academic honors in 1872-1873. In 1874, he also graduated in the law department, with the degree of B. L. It was in this period that he came under the influence of the famous John B. Minor, professor of law in the university for fifty years.

No man in Virginia ever entered life with higher ideals than Mr. Robertson. Besides the home training already spoken of, he acknowledges his great indebtedness to the late Dr. Frank L. Hall, one of the noble—almost great—men that have taught in Virginia within the memory of many now living. It was Dr. Frank Hall that turned young Robertson's thoughts towards the law, and it was he also who, by precept and practice, supplemented the training that the boy had received at the old fireside.

In 1876, Mr. Robertson settled in Staunton, Virginia, to practice law. After taking some part in politics for a while, he settled down to the exacting but not to him tedious details of the chancery law. His specialty is fiduciary law, and he is concerned in most of the chancery cases at the Staunton bar. Settling up estates engages no little of his time.

In politics, Mr. Robertson is a Democrat; although in 1898, he was a "gold Democrat," that is, he did not vote for W. J. Bryan and "free silver."

On May 4, 1882, Mr. Robertson was married to Margaret Briscoe Stuart, daughter of the Honorable A. H. H. Stuart, and cousin of J. E. B. Stuart, the great cavalryman of the Confederacy. Mr. Robertson has had six children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

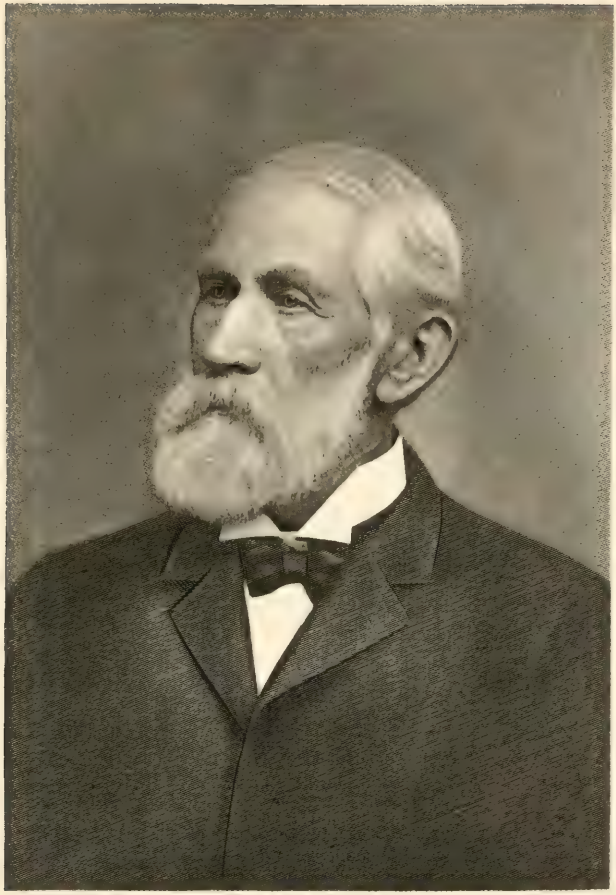
He and his family reside at 107 Church Street, Staunton, Virginia.

FLEMING SAUNDERS

SAUNDERS, FLEMING, soldier and farmer; was born on a farm in Campbell county, Virginia, July 18, 1829. His father, Judge Fleming Saunders, whose marked characteristics were brilliancy of intellect, fairness, firmness, and good judgment, was one of the most distinguished members of a judiciary which won for the Virginia courts a wide reputation for even-handed justice. He was judge of the general court for thirty-two years, and many of his decisions are still regarded as beacon lights in the troubled waters of Old Dominion litigation. His mother, Alice Watts Saunders, was a lovable and estimable woman, whose influence on his intellectual and moral character, especially the latter, was strong and lasting.

He is descended from some of the most prominent families in England, such as the Hydes, and the Dudleys—names appearing upon the brightest pages of English history. One of the earliest members of the family in America was Reverend John Hyde Saunders, who was ordained to the ministry of the Church of England in Westminster Abbey, London; had a glebe in Powhatan county, Virginia, and was an enthusiastic patriot of the Revolution. The first of the family to come to Virginia was John Saunders who died in York county in 1700.

Fleming Saunders has always been fond of the active outdoor recreations of country life, especially hunting, and to that fondness he doubtless owes his vigorous constitution and the good health he has always enjoyed. Severe athletic sports have never appealed to him. His preparatory education was obtained at the New London academy, from which he went to the University of Virginia, where he was graduated A. B. in 1852. Duty has been one of the guiding lights of his life. When he entered college it was his intention to become a lawyer, and he took one year of the law course at the University of Virginia. But the health of his father, who owned and operated an extensive estate, with many slaves, became infirm. Consequently, instead of returning to college to complete the law course, he, from a sense of duty



Yours Truly
Fleming Saunders

and in deference to the wishes of his father, took up the management of the estate, which was to become his life-work; and he has never regretted obeying that call to duty.

Previous to the Civil war he was an old line Whig, and as such opposed the secession of the state; but when Virginia seceded and cast her fortunes with the infant Confederacy he felt it to be his duty to stand by the state he loved so well, and at once entered the Confederate army, in which he served until the surrender at Appomattox court-house, and with such gallantry and efficiency that he received the personal commendations of Generals Robert E. Lee, and Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson—honors that every Confederate soldier knows were never lightly or undeservedly bestowed.

After the war he returned to his home, and courageously took up his work where he had left it off to become a soldier. He found many difficulties, but he proved himself more than able to carry all the responsibilities devolved upon him by the vicissitudes of war.

No man has the esteem and respect of the people among whom he has spent his life to a greater extent than has Mr. Saunders. He is a fair example of the Virginia type of gentleman farmer, whose occupation is regarded as one of the most independent on earth. He has never aspired to a public career, but such offices as magistrate, supervisor, road commissioner, and school trustee, have been held by him as a part of the duty of a good citizen. He is a lay reader in the Protestant Episcopal church in which he was reared. Since the war he has been a Democrat in politics.

He thinks the strongest influences in his life have been home and family, particularly the latter, and, from his own experience, suggests the following precepts to aid in strengthening sound ideals of life among the young: "Be honest and brave; what you attempt, do well; respect the rights of others and be unselfish."

He was married July 30, 1874, to Mary Gwathmey. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are (1906) living.

His address is Evington, Campbell County, Virginia.

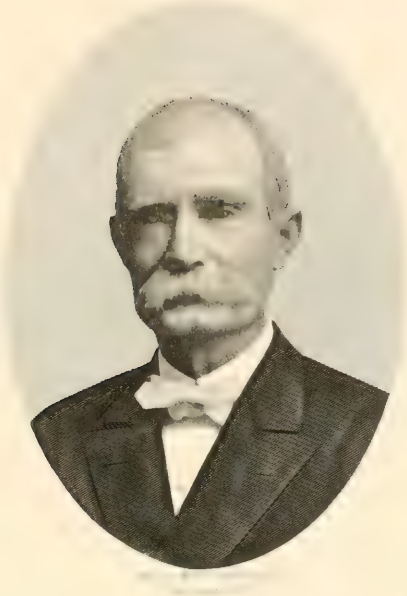
JOSEPH WESLEY SHACKFORD

SHACKFORD, JOSEPH WESLEY, minister of the Gospel and educator, was born at Orange Grove, near Walkerton, in King and Queen county, Virginia, July 21, 1848. His father was the Rev. John William Shackford, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who was a member of the Virginia conference from 1843 to 1849, and who during the latter part of his life preached in King and Queen and adjacent counties. Mr. Shackford's mother, before marriage was Martha Cole McLelland.

In his paternal line Mr. Shackford is descended from William Shackford, the founder of the American branch of the family, who came from England about the middle of the seventeenth century, bought lands in Massachusetts Bay colony, and settled in that part of ancient Dover that is now Newington, New Hampshire. His descendant, John William Shackford, who was the second son of Samuel and Nancy Shackford, of New Hampshire, came to Virginia in 1837, at the age of eighteen, taught school near Norfolk, joined the Virginia conference in 1842, and died July 10, 1900, at Orange Grove. On his mother's side Mr. Shackford is descended from Joseph Temple, of England, whose wife was Ann Arnold, of England, and who came to Virginia in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled at "Presq' Isle," in King William county, Virginia, where he owned a large landed estate along the Mattaponi river.

Mr. Shackford grew up in the country. When quite young he had occasional duties to do about the house and farm, and after the emancipation of the slaves he worked for several years on the farm—an experience which he regards as having been of great practical value.

Mr. Shackford acquired his primary and academic education at Walkerton academy, and Aberdeen academy, in King and Queen county; and then went to the University of Virginia for one session, 1869-1870, taking only a partial course in the



Yours Sincerely,
Jos. W. Shackford

academic department, and graduating in the school of Latin, in 1870.

On September 20, 1870, he began the active work of life as an assistant teacher in the Aberdeen academy, of which Colonel J. Calvin Councill was president; and he preached his first sermon in July, 1871, at Lebanon church, Essex county, Virginia. Since those dates he has taught in academic schools fourteen years, and has been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for thirty-four years. He was an assistant teacher in Aberdeen academy from 1870 to 1874, and from 1878 to 1880; and was successively principal of the Richmond academy in Rockingham, North Carolina, 1881-1882; of Stevensville academy, 1883-1887; and of Walkerton academy, 1887-1889. He has been pastor of the following charges: Warrenton, North Carolina, 1875-1876; Henrico, Virginia, 1877; Ashland Circuit, 1889; King and Queen, 1890; Westmoreland, 1891-1894; Martinsville, 1895-1896; Bedford Circuit, 1897-1900; Bedford City, 1901-1904; and Rivermont Avenue, Lynchburg, Virginia, 1905. In November, 1906, he was appointed presiding elder for the Lynchburg district.

He served in 1879-1880 as secretary, and then as master, of a farmer's organization at Bruington, in King and Queen county. In 1899, he was appointed a trustee of the Virginia Conference orphanage. He was chairman of the Lynchburg district board of education, 1900-1904; and was elected a member of the Virginia conference board of education for the term 1902-1906.

Mr. Shackford is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum, in both of which organizations he has been chaplain; and he has been senior warden in his local Masonic lodge. He is a Democrat in politics; but reserves the right to vote against the party nominee if the latter does not commend himself to his judgment as a worthy person. He has contributed various articles to the religious and secular press, but has published no books.

Mr. Shackford married, November 25, 1875, Cora Kingsbury, daughter of T. B. Kingsbury, LL. D., of Oxford and Wilmington, North Carolina; and of their marriage have been born seven children, of whom five are now (1906) living.

Mr. Shackford's address is Number 518 Clay Street, Lynchburg, Virginia.

WILLIAM J. SHELBURNE

SHELBURNE, WILLIAM J., farmer, was born in Lunenburg county, Virginia, January 21, 1837. His parents were Cepras Shelburne and Mary Ann Shelburne. His father was a minister of the Gospel, as had been his grandfather, Silas Shelburne, and his great-grandfather, James Shelburne, all of whom were vigorous and influential preachers.

Mr. Shelburne traces his descent to the earliest settlement colony of Virginia. His earliest ancestor of his name in America was Thomas Shelburne, who came to Virginia from England, and was one of the first settlers (in 1607) at Jamestown, the cradle of the English-speaking race in the western hemisphere. In succession the line of descent from him runs thus, through ten generations: Thomas, Augustine, Augustine, Jr., James, Silas, Cephas, William James (the subject of this sketch), Craig Augustine, William James, Jr., and William Augustine Shelburne.

William James Shelburne passed his boyhood in the country. His father combined the business of farming with the duties of the ministry. He was an energetic and successful farmer; and the son was taught to do all kinds of farm work. He thus acquired in youth a knowledge of manual labor, with the self-reliance which comes from such knowledge and experience.

His education preparatory to college was acquired at the Male academy in Christiansburg, Montgomery county, Virginia. He attended Bethany college, but he did not complete the course of study there. His purpose in life had been to become a physician; but he suffered from ophthalmia, which seriously interfered with his studies, and he was compelled to abandon his intention of taking a medical course. He thereupon decided to begin farming; and as a farmer he established himself, January 1, 1858, on the Pepper's Ferry farm, in Pulaski county, Virginia. Since that time he has continued to follow the life of a farmer in Pulaski county, and later in Montgomery county.

He is a member of the Christian church, of which he has

been a ruling elder for thirty years. He has taken an active interest in church and Sunday school work. He has served as a road commissioner of his county; and was for several years president of the Montgomery county Farmers' club.

During the War between the States, Mr. Shelburne served as a soldier in the army of the Confederate States. In 1861 he served as second lieutenant of Company F, of the 54th Virginia infantry. After re-enlistment in 1862, he was commissioned captain and acting quartermaster Confederate States army, with rank of captain of cavalry, was assigned to duty in the 27th Virginia cavalry battalion, and served his country faithfully until the surrender.

He is a member of the Prohibition party, having left the Democratic party on the issues involved in the liquor question. From 1877 to 1879 he was a member of the Virginia house of delegates. He is an active worker in behalf of his party, and a strong temperance advocate.

Mr. Shelburne married January 4, 1859, Miss Mary Craig. They have had three children, two of whom are living in 1906.

His address is Riner, Montgomery County, Virginia.

STEPHEN SANDERS SIMMERMAN

SIMMERMAN, STEPHEN SANDERS, farmer, stockman, legislator, and mineral land owner, was born November 18, 1854, on the family estate in Wythe county, Virginia. His father, John P. M. Simmerman, a large and successful farmer and stockman, was a man of excellent foresight and strong intellect. His mother, Mary A. Simmerman, was a cultured woman of exalted character, and exerted a powerful and enduring influence on his intellectual and moral life. The Simmerman family has always been one of wealth, influence and the highest social standing. Stophel Simmerman, the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Pennsylvania to the Valley of Virginia and from there removed to Wythe county, where he bought large tracts of land. Of this he donated ninety acres upon which the town of Wytheville is situated. The first court ever held in Wytheville was convened in his residence. His son, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Thomas H. Simmerman. He married Mary Campbell, a daughter of Colonel Stephen Sanders whose wife was a member of the Campbell family which figured conspicuously in the early history of Southwestern Virginia.

Mr. Simmerman has always lived upon the estate on which he was born. When a boy he was strong, active and healthy, and devoted to all the outdoor sports of well-to-do country life. He was also fond of assisting his father in directing his extensive farming operations and in caring for his large herd of cattle. He became greatly attached to country life, and, after completing his education, he cheerfully complied with the wishes of his father, that he remain on the farm. He received his primary and preparatory education at private schools in the county, and then entered Emory and Henry college. In the spring of his last year at college, he was very ill and was unable to graduate with his class. His standing as a scholar was so good, however, that the college authorities tendered him a diploma, but his scrupulous adherence to high ideals of right and justice caused him to decline

Very Sincerely,
L. L. Zimmerman

it with thanks. That action was thoroughly characteristic of the man and of his rule of life.

After leaving college he was an extensive reader, especially of contemporary history as given in the newspapers, and he is inclined to think that such reading was very useful in preparing him for his marked success in business. Until his father died, in December, 1880, he was his confidential business assistant and associate. Since that time he has managed the entire business, and by his executive ability, and financial acumen has made it more successful than ever. He thinks the influence of his parents, and especially his long and close association with his father, had much to do with the success which has attended every line of endeavor in which he has been engaged.

He served one term, 1901-1903, in the state legislature, but on account of ill-health he declined renomination. For the same reason he declined the tendered nomination, equivalent to election, for state senator, and also refused to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination to congress for the ninth district—though repeatedly urged to do so—or to permit his nomination for lieutenant-governor of the state. He is still comparatively young, and his many friends may compel him to reënter public life.

When in college he served as vice-president and secretary of the college fraternities. He is a director of several prosperous banks; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in politics is a life-long Democrat. His most enjoyable and helpful recreation is found in horseback riding, and driving over his large estate. He thinks that every young man should strive for an education, and when not at school should have some regular employment, so as to prevent decline of physical and mental activity.

On October 21, 1885, he was married to Mary Lula Painter, of Ivanhoe, Wythe county, Virginia. Four children have been born to them of whom three are now (1906) living. Their daughter, Elizabeth, when six years old, was, at the Confederate fair, held in Richmond in 1903, awarded by popular vote the bride doll, as the most beautiful and attractive little girl in

Richmond, her nearest competitors having been Miss Lee, of Richmond, and a daughter of Governor Montague.

The address of Mr. Simmerman is Speedwell, Wythe County, Virginia.

Sincerely Yours

D. Bivins -

FREDERICK WILMER SIMS

SIMS, FREDERICK WILMER, lawyer, jurist, was born in Louisa county, Virginia, July 23, 1862, son of Dr. Frederick H. and Maria Louisa (Kimbrough) Sims. His father was a skilled physician, of fine conversational powers, a man of culture and refinement, and an alumnus of the University of Virginia, and of Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is of Scotch-English lineage and on the paternal side is descended from Micajah Sims, who came from Scotland in 1740 and settled in Hanover county, Virginia, now the lower part of Louisa county in the same state. In direct line of descent was John Sims, his son, Hezekiah Sims, son of John, and Frederick H., son of Hezekiah and father of Frederick W., all of whom were natives of Louisa county. The mother of Frederick H. Sims was Mary Perkins, daughter of Zachariah W. Perkins, a man of culture and large property, and a resident of Louisa county. The latter was a son of Abram Perkins, son of Constantine Perkins, who emigrated from England in 1714 and settled upon lands patented from the Crown in that year, and located in what is now Goochland county, Virginia.

On the maternal side, Maria Louisa Kimbrough was a daughter of Charles Yancey Kimbrough, a man of marked ability and influence, who had extensive holdings in Louisa county. He was also a member of the general assembly of Virginia, and gave promise of exerting an unusually strong and wholesome influence upon the destinies of his state, when at the early age of forty-eight he died. He was a son of Joseph Kimbrough and Elizabeth Yancey, his wife, daughter of Captain Charles Yancey and Mary (Crawford) Yancey. Captain Yancey was a son of Charles Yancey, who married Mlle. Dumas, a French lady. Mary Crawford was descended from John Crawford, a Scotchman who lost his life in Bacon's Rebellion, and who was said to be a descendant of Reginald, younger son of Alan, the Fourth Earl of Richmond.

Charles Yancey Kimbrough married Mrs. Mary Honeyman, née Pottie, a granddaughter of George Pottie, the elder, who came from Scotland about 1747 and married Mary Jordone. The father of Mary Pottie was George Pottie, the younger, and her mother was Sarah Jordone Thompson, daughter of Charles Thompson first, an Englishman, and son of Sir Charles Thompson, baronet of England, and Joana Douglas, his wife.

During his childhood and up to the age of fifteen or sixteen, Frederick W. Sims was physically frail, but was possessed of great fondness for reading and study and was especially interested in history, historical novels, mathematics and languages. He was brought up in the country, amid healthful home influences, and was early trained in habits of industry and the necessity of cultivating the cardinal virtues that form the basis of all true success. His elementary education was obtained in public and private schools, and later he entered the University of Virginia, where he pursued courses in mathematics, Latin, Greek, and English literature. Upon the death of his father, which occurred shortly after his entrance to the university, he withdrew from that institution. His first impulse was to make civil engineering or literature a profession, but he subsequently turned to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, and began practice at Louisa. He soon earned recognition in his profession as a careful, painstaking lawyer, and on January 1, 1891, was elected judge of the county court of Louisa county, Virginia, which office he continued to fill until its abolishment by the new constitution February 1, 1904. In November, 1905, he was elected to the state senate of Virginia, from the thirteenth district, without opposition, and is at present a member of the following committees: privileges and elections; courts of justice; roads and internal navigation; and enrolled bills. His public and professional career admits of but one construction, in that he has always been called upon to take part in any and all movements affecting the progress and welfare of his town and county. So well has he played his part that his work and his words are worthy of close study and emulation. "I would advise," said he, "thoroughness in every undertaking and the constant application in practice of that homely admonition, 'What is worth do-

ing at all is worth doing well.' Be absolutely honest in thought, word and purpose; be temperate in all things, rather than abstinent; lead a perfectly clean life, then no thought need be taken about success, for it will inevitably follow."

He is a member of Providence Presbyterian church, Louisa county; past master of Day lodge, Number 58, A. F. and A. M., at Louisa; and an active and zealous, though conservative, supporter of the Democratic party.

On September 14, 1888, Judge Sims married Miss Lucy Payne Winston, daughter of William A. and Lucy P. Winston of Louisa county, Virginia. Two children have been born to this union, both of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Louisa, Virginia.

FRANCIS LEE SMITH

SMITH, FRANCIS LEE, lawyer, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, October 6, 1845, and is the son of Francis Lee Smith and Sarah Gosnell Vowell. His father was a lawyer by profession, and was very prominent in Alexandria in the ante-bellum and later periods. His marked characteristics were temperance, justice, mercy, purity, industry, love of home and of country. All these high qualities he instilled into his son, and in doing so was earnestly seconded by his wife, Mrs. Sarah G. V. Smith, of whom the son says: "My mother was the inspiration of my life. Her precepts and example were always for good, and the consciousness that any thought or act would not receive her approbation was sufficient to condemn it."

Colonel Smith's earliest American ancestors were Captain Nicholas Martain, who emigrated from France about 1620, and settled in Yorktown, Virginia; Colonel George Reade, who came from England to James City county, Virginia, about 1635; Major John Smith, who emigrated from England about 1640, and settled in Gloucester county, Virginia; Colonel Miles Cary, who came from England about 1640, and settled in Warwick county, Virginia; Colonel Richard Lee, who emigrated from England about 1641 and settled in York county, Virginia; and Colonel William Ball, who came from England to Lancaster county, Virginia, about 1640. It will be very evident, therefore, that Colonel Smith is connected with nearly all the old families of Virginia, such as the Lees, the Balls, the Marshalls, the Reades, the Jacquelins, the Corbins, and the Carys. Among his distinguished ancestors not already named, we might mention Colonel Augustine Warner, Sr., burgess for York and for Gloucester, and member of the council; Colonel Augustine Warner, Jr., speaker of the house of burgesses; Edward Jacquelin, burgess for Jamestown Island; Henry Corbin, Thomas Taylor, and Major John Smith, burgesses; Doctor Adam Thompson, the distinguished physician, who made a wide reputation for curing

smallpox; and Captain John Hawkins, a distinguished soldier of the Continental army.

Francis Lee Smith attended good preparatory schools in Alexandria, thence advanced to the Virginia Military institute, from which he was graduated in 1864. While attending the institute, cadet Smith served occasionally in the Confederate army. He was wounded severely twice in the battle of New Market, where the corps of cadets held the veterans of three wars spellbound with admiration and amazement.

In 1867, F. L. Smith began the practice of law in Alexandria, Virginia. The example and the precepts of his noble father served as mighty incentives to the young practitioner. In 1871-1872, he was corporation attorney for Alexandria. Soon he became attorney for various corporations, including the Pennsylvania Railroad company. At this time (1906) Colonel Smith stands at the front of the Alexandria bar, with few equals and no superiors.

Though not a politician, Colonel Smith sometimes accepts public office. From 1879-1883, he sat in the state senate; from 1885-1887, in the board of aldermen of Alexandria. In 1901, he was elected to the Constitutional convention, and made a most efficient representative.

Colonel Smith devotes a good deal of his time and ability to the public interests. Besides the services already mentioned, he has served on the board of visitors of the Virginia Military institute; as president of the school board of Alexandria; and on the board of directors of the Citizens National Bank of Alexandria.

Some of his time he spares for social relaxation in lodges and other fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; of the Society of the Sons of the Colonial wars; of the Order of Runnymede; of the Masonic order; of Lee Camp Confederate Veterans; and of the Society of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Military organizations, also, find a place in Colonel Smith's affections. In 1878, he was made captain of the Alexandria light infantry; in 1881, was commissioned major of the 3rd regiment

Virginia volunteers; in 1882, lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment.

In politics, Colonel Smith is a Democrat; in religious preference, an Episcopalian.

On November 20, 1871, Colonel Smith married Janie L. Sutherlin, of Danville, Virginia. They had two children, but neither survives.

Colonel Smith resides at 510 Wolfe Street, Alexandria, Virginia, where he keeps "open house" according to the old Virginia ideas of hospitality.

RICHARD SCOTT BLACKBURN SMITH

SMITH, RICHARD SCOTT BLACKBURN, lawyer, was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, December 9, 1871. His father was Charles Horace Smith, a merchant of Baltimore; and his mother was Eliza Sinclair Blackburn.

His ancestry on both sides of his house is English and Scotch. The first of his ancestors in America in the paternal line were Jonathan Smith, who enlisted in the continental army at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1775; and John Humphreys, who also served in the same army, enlisting in May, 1776. Both of them emigrated from England. On his mother's side he is descended from Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Blackburn, of Ripon Lodge, Prince William county, Virginia, who came to the colony from Yorkshire, England, and was an officer of the 2nd Virginia regiment, in the continental line, in the War of the American Revolution.

Mr. Smith's early life was spent in the country. After attending the primary and academical schools of his neighborhood, he became a teacher in order to acquire means to obtain a college education. Having determined to study law, which determination he had entertained from a very early age, he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in June, 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Law.

In the winter of 1893 he began the practice of law at Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia, where he has since continued in the pursuit of his profession, in which he has achieved a position of distinction. He has been twice elected mayor of Berryville, and served two terms; and he has represented his county in the Virginia house of delegates two terms, 1901-1902, and 1903-1904.

Mr. Smith saw service in the Spanish-American war as a member of Company C, 2nd Virginia volunteers, United States army, of which he was second corporal. He was later transferred to the headquarters of the 7th army corps, at Camp Cuba

Libre, and was made first sergeant of General Fitzhugh Lee's mounted messengers.

He is a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, and a Mason. Mr. Smith is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has never changed his political or party allegiance at any time or upon any issue.

He married on July 7, 1906, Helen McGill Leavenworth, of Petersburg, Virginia.

His address is Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia.

NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Yours very truly

W. D. Smith

WILLIAM DANIEL SMITH

SMITH, WILLIAM DANIEL, was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, June 1, 1861, and his parents were William A. and Elizabeth V. Smith. His father entered the Confederate army as a private soldier in May, 1861. After three years service in the 59th regiment of Virginia volunteers he was killed at Petersburg, July 10, 1864, thus sealing his devotion to the South with his life's blood.

On his paternal side Mr. Smith is of French origin, and is a member of one of the best known families of Virginia, from which have sprung many distinguished men. On his mother's side he is of Scotch-Irish descent. Her maiden name was Elizabeth V. Chandler, whom he resembles, and from whom he inherited many of his strong characteristics. His grandfather, D. H. Chandler, was closely connected with the Chandlers of New Hampshire and Texas.

His mother married a second time, and his family moved, in 1868, to Scott county, where his educational opportunities were limited. After attending private schools for several sessions, he entered Estillville academy, then under the efficient management of John B. Harr. His entrance into the academy proved an epoch in his life. Coming in contact with pupils who had enjoyed far better educational advantages, he was greatly benefited; and, by close application to study and strict attention to duty, he soon commanded the respect of his associates and the confidence and good will of his instructors. His work was thorough and his progress rapid.

The removal of his father from the vicinity of Estillville academy interrupted his schooling, and as he had no means of his own he had to leave the academy and go with him. But his earnestness of purpose, untiring energy, and perseverance as a student prompted Professor Harr to seek him out and solicit his return to school. Professor Harr offered to lend him money to pay his board and promised him easy terms in the payment of his tuition. This was a very noble and generous act on the part

of Professor Harr, and Mr. Smith gratefully accepted the offer, but he had no occasion to avail himself of it. He obtained a position as guard of the county jail, and by working at night he earned enough money to pay his board and the expenses of his schooling during the day.

After leaving the academy he attended Hamilton institute, Mendota, Virginia, for three years, at the expiration of which time he became a teacher in the public schools. In this position, which he filled for six years, Mr. Smith was earnest, conscientious, thorough, accurate, energetic, and enthusiastic. He was eminently successful, for he possessed in a remarkable degree the power of inspiring his scholars with a love of study and attention to detail.

In 1886, he was appointed superintendent of schools for Scott county, and his service as a teacher was an excellent preparation for the discharge of the duties of his office. And that he has been successful has been proved not only by his continuance in office, but by the remarkable improvement which characterizes the school interests of his county. Like many other counties of Virginia at the time, Scott county, when Mr. Smith took office, had teachers that hardly deserved the name. They had little information and scarcely knew how to impart the little knowledge that was theirs. Mr. Smith swept his resistless spirit among them and raised them to a new life and a new purpose. During his administration, the summer institutes, which had been poorly attended, became rallying centers of education. He introduced the study of methods, and thus by awakening the spirit of inquiry, broke the bondage of the teacher to the text of his school books and imbued him with the spirit of progress and education. He gave a new dignity to the teachers' profession by raising the standard of scholarship for obtaining a teachers' certificate, and by inducing the school trustees to raise the salaries of teachers. In another respect his work was hardly less beneficial. He found many of the school houses of Scott county mere dirt daub log houses, which were calculated to repress rather than incite the ambition of the youth. He supplanted them with neat frame and brick buildings, erected in accordance with approved plans of school architecture, thereby largely increasing the value of the

public school property and putting Scott county, which had hitherto held a low place in the educational column, among the foremost counties in the state.

Mr. Smith has not confined his work to education, but he has also been remarkably successful as a politician. His tireless, sagacious spirit recommended him as a party leader, and in 1890 he was made chairman of the Democratic party in Scott county, in which position he served four years. In 1898 he was appointed a member of the Democratic committee for the ninth congressional district, and in 1900 was elected by the Democratic convention at Norfolk, chairman of the committee. His executive ability was never better displayed. It is said that in politics he never lost a fight, though he has had the strongest kind of opposition. Under his lead the banner of the Democratic party in Scott county and the Southwest has always been carried to victory. His counsel is highly esteemed, and his name is a shibboleth of victory among the politicians of Virginia.

Mr. Smith was a very important and effective worker in securing the establishment in 1887 of Shoemakers college, in Scott county, and has been president of its board of trustees since. After the transfer of William and Mary college, at Williamsburg, to the state, he was appointed one of the new board of ten for the government of that time-honored institution. He is a gentleman of fine personality, and of model address. He is a genial companion, and his friends are greatly attached to him. He is intensely Democratic, and believes that with this party rests the hope of the country and the safety and welfare of the people of the South. He is a member of the Baptist church, and contributes largely to the support of the ministry. He is charitable with his money and has helped many young men to honorable positions in life. He is always faithful in his friendships and self-sacrificing in his service to those whom he knows to be deserving.

On November 14, 1895, he married Sallie Lou Minnich, of Scotch-Irish descent, and a member of one of the oldest and most influential families in Southwest Virginia. They have had four children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Gate City, Scott County, Virginia.

EDWIN ARCHER SNEAD

SNEAD, EDWIN ARCHER, manufacturer, and all-round business man, was born on a farm, in Amherst county, Virginia, May 4, 1857. He is of Scotch-English ancestry, good, solid stock; but personally, he regards a man's acts as of far more importance than his family descent. His father, Robert Winn Snead, contractor, farmer, and merchant, was for some years sheriff of Amherst county, where he had a reputation for great popularity, due to traits inherited by the son; he also served as captain of Company F, 5th Virginia regiment. His mother, Octavia Virginia Winn Snead, possessed sterling qualities, the imprint of which has been left upon both his moral and spiritual character.

He obtained his early education in country schools, and at the age of sixteen entered a graded school in Lynchburg, but he did not graduate. Such honors as he has won have been conferred in the hard school of practical business, the diplomas of which are not issued until the student has spelled "Success." The diploma with which he began his life-work was self-made. Its only inscription was "Industry and Economy," and it served him so well that he commends it to youth as the best recipe for success that he knows anything about. His business career has been typically American. It began in 1875, when he entered a grocery store in Lynchburg, Virginia, as clerk. Not finding the opportunity sought there, he went to the Indian Territory, where in 1879-80 he was assistant postmaster at Deaksville. Still in search of the opportunity, he became a traveling salesman, and remained on the road twelve years, until 1892, when he returned to his native state. In Clifton Forge he found the progressive growing town he was seeking for a permanent home. That he was quickly appreciated there was shown by his election to be justice of the peace for the Clifton district, in 1893. In 1895, he established an ice factory, which was a success from the start, and it was no long time before he was counted among the city's most prominent and successful men of affairs. He is now (1906) a

Yours Very Truly
E. A. Frueauf

director of the First National bank, of the Clifton Forge Light and Water company, and of the Carpenter Woolen Mills company; and he is president of the city council, besides having various other business interests in the city, which he has done no little toward pushing to its present prosperity, and where he enjoys a well-earned popularity. He is an enthusiastic member of the order of Eagles, and president of Flag Rock Eyrie; also president of Alpine band. He is an active member of the Baptist church, in which he holds the office of treasurer. In politics he has always affiliated with the Democratic party. His favorite recreation is horseback riding, which he says is "the king of all sports."

He was married October 24, 1894, to Blanche Irving Goodwin. Five children have been born to them, two of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Clifton Forge, Alleghany County, Virginia.

GEORGE HOLMAN SNEAD

SNEAD, GEORGE HOLMAN, M. D., minister of the Gospel and doctor of medicine, was born in Goochland county, Virginia, February 17, 1833. His father, George Holman Snead, Sr., married Annie Pollard. The elder Snead was a farmer by occupation, genial and industrious, who gave to his son the advantages of the education which he most desired.

On his mother's side Dr. Snead is descended from the Pollards who emigrated from England and settled in King William county in 1736. The influence of the mother was particularly strong on young Snead's life, both morally and intellectually. As a boy he was strong and vigorous, endowed with ambition and a desire to excel in whatever he undertook, whether in play or work. Bred on a farm, he became accustomed to manual labor and grew into vigorous manhood.

When a mere lad he began reading books upon medicine; then, having outgrown the public schools of his neighborhood, he attended Richmond college for a time, afterward entering the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1855 with the degree of M. D. The following year he took a post-graduate course in medicine and became assistant resident physician in the Philadelphia dispensary. In 1856 he began the practice of his profession at Fork Union, Fluvanna county, Virginia.

In the choice of his profession he had the full approval of his parents. In answer to an inquiry he states that his first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life came from a desire to be useful and also to win an honorable place among his fellowmen. The principal influences which materially aided him in his career he counts as those of home, school, early companionship, private study, and contact with men in active life.

In the half-century in which he has practiced his profession, Dr. Snead has held several honorable positions. During the war he was a member of the medical board; from 1870 to 1885

he was principal of White Rock high school, and in 1904-05 he held the chair of physiology in Fork Union academy.

Of deep religious convictions, holding to the Baptist faith, he long ago fitted himself for the ministry, and for nearly thirty years has preached the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, while ministering also as a physician. In the performance of these two callings he finds his best enjoyment. In politics he has always been a Democrat, though not an active partisan.

His advice to the young is brief and wholesome: "Cultivate sobriety, industry and Christianity"—a trinity of virtues.

Dr. Snead married October 14, 1856, Virginia Clopton Perkins. Eight children were born of this union, five of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Holmhead, Fluvanna County, Virginia.

GEORGE TABSCOTT SNEAD

SNEAD, GEORGE TABSCOTT, physician and legislator, was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, September 26, 1857. His father was William P. Snead, a farmer of that county, whose distinguishing characteristics were sobriety, industry and honesty. His mother was Henrietta Tabscott.

Dr. Snead's physical condition in childhood and youth was good, and his early life was passed in the country, where he did manual labor upon his father's farm. To the disciplinary exercise of both mind and body, resulting from this employment in his youth, Dr. Snead attributes his habits of industry and the development of his physical powers.

His classical education was acquired in the high schools of Fluvanna county, Virginia, and later at Richmond college, Virginia. Having determined, as a matter of personal preference, to study medicine, he entered in 1878 the Virginia Medical college at Richmond, where he remained during the sessions of 1878-1879 and 1879-1880, graduating in the last named year with the degree of Doctor of Medincine. At a subsequent date he took post-graduate courses in the Medical department of the University of Maryland, but did not apply for a degree in the university.

In 1883, Dr. Snead began the real work of life as a physician at Palmyra, Fluvanna county, from which place he subsequently removed to Princess Anne county, Virginia, where he now (1907) resides.

In politics he is a Democrat; and has never changed his allegiance to his party principles or organization. He has taken an earnest interest in local political contests; and has represented the county of Princess Anne in the general assembly of Virginia as a delegate during several terms, including the session of 1895-1896, and again from 1900 to 1904 continuously. In 1895 he was elected to the state senate from the city of Norfolk and county of Princess Anne.

Dr. Snead is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a

past master of Princess Anne lodge, No. 25, A. F. and A. M. He is also a Knight of Pythias, and is a past chancellor of Pythian lodge No. 57, of Princess Anne county.

He married April 29, 1886, Virginia F. Fentress, daughter of Captain John Fentress, of Princess Anne county, Virginia, and of their marriage has been born one child, now deceased.

For many years Dr. Snead combined the pursuit of farming with the profession of medicine; and he takes great pleasure and finds amusement and relaxation in the supervision of his farms in Fluvanna and Princess Anne counties.

His address is Pungo, Princess Anne County, Virginia.

WILLIAM GABRIEL STARR

STARR, WILLIAM GABRIEL, D. D., minister, was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, September 26, 1840, and is the son of William Henry and Frances Starr. His father was a Methodist minister, a man of great purity of character, high ideals, and supreme consecration. His mother was a noble Christian woman, who had a very strong influence over her son, and helped to train him both morally and intellectually.

The Starr family came from England. The earliest American ancestor was Henry, who emigrated to America in the eighteenth century. His wife Edith, the grandmother of William G., was a relative of John and Charles Wesley. The Starrs belonged to the landed gentry of England, their crest being a demilion rampant holding a five-pointed star in the right paw. Some of the family were officers in the British army.

At nine years of age, William G. felt that he was destined for the Christian ministry. From then on to manhood, his reading and his studies were shaped to that end. His preparatory education was received at the Norfolk Military academy. From that school, he proceeded to Randolph-Macon college, then situated at Boydton, Virginia. In 1859, he left that institution with the degree of Master of Arts. While at college, his tastes received a strong literary bias. The strong moral influence of home had already established him in the right way morally; the literary influences of the college rounded him out into a reading and thinking man, "thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

In 1859, he entered active life as president of Marengo Military institute, Alabama. The War between the States found him in educational work. At the call of the South, he entered the Confederate army, serving as chaplain and ranking as captain. Four years of his young manhood he devoted to the "Lost Cause," and has the sweetest recollections of those early days. He now finds great pleasure in talking over "war times," and in attending meetings of Confederate veterans. Like the great mass of old Southern soldiers, he still believes that the South was right in

her contention, and that her cause was just. Notwithstanding this belief, he is loyal to a reunited country, and hopes to see Virginia resume her ancient place as one of the greatest states of the restored Union.

In 1873, Mr. Starr accepted the presidency of the Wesleyan Female college, North Carolina, and remained in that position until 1878. Most of his life, however, he has spent in the work of the ministry. He has filled some of the most important charges in the Virginia conference, and is now pastor of the Cumberland Street church in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1899, he was elected president of Randolph-Macon college. In this capacity he served his alma mater three years and then returned to the work of the regular pastorate in the Virginia conference.

As a preacher, he is vigorous and original. He holds the attention of his congregation, and wins the affections of his people. His time is spent principally in the preparation of sermons and in pastoral visitations; occasionally, he delivers literary or educational addresses. A small part of his study hours, he devotes to research in original lines, which may ultimately see the light in book form. The best of his study and thought up to this time, however, has been put into his sermons, by which he has become known as one of the leading men of the Virginia conference.

In 1879, Mr. Starr received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Starr finds time for social relaxation. He is a Blue Lodge and a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight Templar; a member of the Odd Fellows; and of A. P. Hill Camp Confederate veterans. In all these gatherings, he mingles with his fellows, doing his Master's work "while it is day." For forty-four years, he has done the work which was given him to do, but has not relied upon his own strength or his own ability.

Dr. Starr has kindly consented to give some advice to young Americans desiring to succeed in life. At our request, he wrote from experience and observation the principles of real and honorable success. (1) Live only one day at a time. (2) Fill each day full of earnest work. (3) Never allow yourself to become a

sentimental dreamer. (4) Convert ideals into present realities such as are needed to better American life. (5) Trust God, and have faith in yourself.

In these noble sentences, we have the philosophy of a successful life. The men that practice these lofty principles will rank among the future " men of mark " and " makers of Virginia."

On April 5, 1870, the Reverend W. G. Starr married Lizzie Leigh. They have had four children, three of whom are now (1906) living.

His postoffice address is Norfolk, Virginia.

Very truly yours

LEWIS PATRICK STEARNES

STEARNES, LEWIS PATRICK, was born at Taylor's Store, Franklin county, Virginia, December 31, 1849. His parents were Orren Darius Stearnes and Temperance Ward. His father was a farmer of Franklin county, and was a lieutenant in the 58th Virginia infantry, Confederate States army, in the War between the States, and died in the service of his country in the Confederate hospital at Staunton, Virginia, in 1862, from fever.

Mr. Stearnes is of New England ancestry. His emigrant ancestor in America was Charles Stearnes, who came from England with Governor Winthrop in the "Arabella" in 1630, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. Stearnes is ninth in descent from this Puritan ancestor, of whose descendants an account is given in a family history, entitled "The Stearnes Genealogy and Memoirs."

L. P. Stearnes grew up in the country, working from the time he was ten years of age in the corn and tobacco fields of his father's farm, and attending school during the winter months. After the death of his father, which occurred when he was about twelve years of age, he was cared for by his uncle, Dr. John L. Stearnes, of Pulaski county, Georgia, until he was sixteen, when he left school to earn his own living and to assist in the support of his mother, sister, and brother.

Mr. Stearnes began the activities of life in 1867 at Dublin, Virginia, in a subordinate position in the railroad service; and in a few months he was made assistant depot agent and agent of the Southern Express company at that point. In the meantime, he had learned telegraphy, and a year later he became the agent and telegraph operator at Salem, Virginia. For twenty years he followed the business of railroading, filling a number of important positions in various Southern cities, including Roanoke and Norfolk, Virginia; and Macon, Georgia. From 1882 to 1884, he temporarily retired from the railroad service and engaged in the hotel business at Kanawha Falls, Huntington and Charleston,

West Virginia, and Georgetown, Kentucky. In 1890, Mr. Stearnes retired permanently from the railroad business, to which he had again returned, and engaged in the business of handling the coal shipped by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad company to Newport News. With the single exception of the shipbuilding company at Newport News, Mr. Stearnes is said to employ a greater number of men, to disburse a larger amount of money in wages, and to handle a product of greater tonnage and value than any business company in the York River Peninsula.

Mr. Stearnes is a Democrat in politics, and has never bolted the party ticket and never scratched a party nominee. His first vote was cast in 1872, in Macon, Georgia, for Horace Greeley for president, James H. Blount for congressman, and A. O. Bacon for the state legislature. He has been no office-seeker, and yet he has been repeatedly honored with public position by his fellow citizens. From 1890 to 1892, he was a member of the Democratic state committee, from the second congressional district. He has served as chairman of the Democratic city committee of Newport News. In 1901 he was elected a member of the house of delegates in the general assembly of Virginia, representing the city of Newport News, and the counties of Warwick, New Kent, Charles City, James City and York. He was reëlected in 1903 without opposition, and has served on some of the most important committees of the house, including those on finance, immigration and federal relations. One of the most important public positions ever held by Mr. Stearnes was that of collector of customs of the district of which Newport News is the chief port, to which office he was appointed by President Cleveland in 1893. During his four years' tenure of this position, Newport News was just entering upon its era of prosperity as a shipping center, and his system and method in the management of the office were distinguished.

Mr. Stearnes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a director of the Newport News General hospital. He is a stockholder and director in the Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric company; is president of the Newport News Publishing company, publishers of the " Evening Times-Herald,"

the leading afternoon paper of his section of the state; and he is a director in one national and two state banks of Newport News.

Mr. Stearnes married in Dublin, Virginia, October 7, 1874, Bently King, of Pulaski county; and of their marriage have been born five children, of whom three are now (1906) living.

His address is Newport News, Virginia.

FREDERIC STERRY

STERRY, FREDERIC, hotel director, business promoter, was born in Lansingburg, New York, April 14, 1866, son of Edwin S. and Mary E. (Scollay) Sterry. His father was an accomplished photographer, of Scotch lineage, whose direct ancestors settled in Connecticut at a very early period, and subsequently removed to the state of New York. He passed his early life in the country in Saratoga county, New York, and was educated chiefly in the Boys' academy, at Albany, New York.

After leaving school, Mr. Sterry secured a position as clerk in the Delavan house, Albany, New York, where he remained five years. Following this he was cashier of the United States hotel, at Saratoga Springs, New York, for three years, and then became manager of the Lakewood hotel, Lakewood, New Jersey, which he conducted for five years. From the management of this hotel he went to the Bryn Mawr hotel, at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, where he held a similar position for three years, after which he identified himself with the large hotels of the South. In 1892, he undertook the management of the Virginia Hot Springs properties, where he has continued with notable success for fourteen years; while for a period of twelve years he has also been the director of the Royal Poinciana, and The Breakers hotels, at Palm Beach, Florida.

These hotels enjoy so widespread a reputation for luxury, cuisine, location and environment that it is almost superfluous to more than refer to them. The Virginia Hot Springs hotel—known as the New Homestead—is situated in the marvelous Hot Spring valley of Virginia, at an elevation of twenty-five hundred feet, with surrounding mountains rising fifteen hundred feet higher. These springs have a reputation extending over more than a century and afford a most delightful resort for health and pleasure seekers all the year around.

The New Homestead was erected in the fall of 1902, on the most advanced modern lines, and is to-day the representative all the year around resort hotel in the country, capable of

Yours Truly
Frederic Stimson

accommodating, in the full meaning of the word, upward of seven hundred guests. Of especial note and beauty are the sun parlor and palm room, which have been recently added; the great white lobby, one of the finest in the country; and the ball room, one of the most exquisite rooms of the kind imaginable.

Connected with the hotel, and under the same management, are a number of fine shops and bazaars, a golf course and club house, tennis courts, and numerous other facilities for indoor and outdoor sports and amusements, and a spacious bath-house and solarium with appointments of the finest order.

The Hotel Royal Poinciana, situated at Palm Beach, Florida, and owned by Mr. H. M. Flagler, is the largest resort hotel in the world, and has accomodations for seventeen hundred guests, and a corps of fifteen hundred servants. The late lamented Joe Jefferson made it his favorite abode. It is located on a strip of land broken from the mainland, and separated from it by a sheet of water possessing the fascination of an inland wood-bordered lake, while the opposite side is bathed with the waters of the open sea. The Royal Poinciana faces Lake Worth, and the mainland beyond. On the side which looks out upon the Atlantic stands The Breakers, with wide verandas and broad promenades, swept by ocean breezes, tempered to climatic perfection, almost. Connecting these two great hotels is a broad promenade flanked on both sides by the most superb tropical vegetation, and illuminated at night by a myriad of electric bulbs. The hotels, together with a perfect climate during the winter and spring months, bring the sojourner as nearly within the pale of physical perfection as can anywhere be found.

Mr. Sterry is now (1906) building, for his own management, the Plaza hotel, facing Central Park, on Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York, which, when completed, will be one of the most luxurious and best equipped hotels in the world. The cost is estimated at $12,000,000 and all that art and ingenuity can devise or money procure in the interest of modern hotel construction will be embodied in this magnificent hostelry.

Mr. Sterry is a member of the New York club; Lambs club, New York; Radnor Hunt club, Philadelphia; Lakewood country club, New Jersey; member and vice-president of the Hot Springs

Golf club, Virginia; and is president of the Palm Beach Golf club, Florida. He is an enthusiastic golfer, and also much devoted to horseback riding.

On October 31, 1889, he married Catherine Cleveland, daughter of Frederick and Gertrude Cleveland, of Albany, New York. They have two children.

His address is The New Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia.

L. P. Simmons

LEWIS PRESTON SUMMERS

SUMMERS, LEWIS PRESTON, was born four and a half miles west of Abingdon, in Washington county, Virginia, November 2, 1868. His father was John Calhoun Summers, attorney-at-law; captain of the Monroe Invincibles, afterwards Company A, 3rd Virginia regiment; major and lieutenant-colonel of the 60th Virginia infantry, Confederate States army; colonel in the provisional army of the Confederacy in the War between the States; attorney for the commonwealth of Washington county, Virginia, from July 1, 1887 to July 1, 1891; and member of the Virginia Constitutional convention of 1901-1902 from Washington county. Mr. Summers' mother was Nannie Montgomery Preston, daughter of John F. Preston, of Locust Glen, Washington county, Virginia, and a sister of the late Dr. Robert J. Preston, for some years superintendent of the Western State hospital.

Mr Summer's earliest ancestor on the paternal side in America was George Summers, who settled in Frederick county, afterwards Shenandoah county, near Tom's Brook, in 1766, his family being of Flemish origin; and on the maternal side was Robert Preston, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Southwest Virginia as early as 1765.

Mr. Summers was reared in the country. In early youth, he performed all kinds of manual labor, such as plowing, rail-making, attending to horses and cattle, and doing all the duties required about the farm. This constant employment was instrumental in teaching him the necessity of performing well and faithfully all work that was assigned to him, and in directing his mind, at an early age, towards the accomplishment of whatever he undertook. He attended the public schools of Washington county, and afterwards the Wytheville Male academy. In the summers of 1890-1891, he studied law in Professor John B. Minor's summer school at the University of Virginia. In 1892-1893, he pursued the regular law course in the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree

of Bachelor of Law. During the session of 1894-1895, he attended the Tulane university of Louisiana, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1895.

The first active work of life done by Mr. Summers, after arriving at years of maturity, was in the capacity of a railway postal clerk, on the route between Lynchburg, Virginia, and Bristol, Tennessee. He was postmaster of Abingdon from March 1, 1890, to March 1, 1894. He was a member of the Republican district committee of the ninth congressional district of Virginia from 1894 to 1904, and commonwealth's attorney for Washington county from January 1, 1904 to May 1, 1905, when he resigned to accept the position of collector of internal revenue. At the same time, and for the same reason, he resigned the office of chairman of the Republican district committee of his district, to which position he had been elected in April, 1904. Upon his retirement from the office last named, he received the thanks of the Republican party of his district " for the faithful, able and efficient manner " in which he had conducted its affairs.

In March, 1904, he was elected a member of the Republican State executive committee from the 9th Virginia district; and, at the State convention of that party held at Norfolk, Virginia, in the same month and year, he was unanimously nominated, but later declined to serve, as one of the electors-at-large for the state on the presidential ticket.

His work in the campaign of 1904 as organizer and campaign speaker proved so valuable and his success was so conspicuous, that President Roosevelt, on March 20, 1905, named him for the position of collector of internal revenue for the western district of Virginia; which position he now (1906) holds.

Mr. Summers is the author of a " History of Southwest Virginia from 1746 to 1786, and of Washington county, 1777 to 1870," which was published in 1903 and is considered a very valuable contribution to the local history of his section. Regarding this book, Judge Buchanan, of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, wrote to Mr. Summers: " You have rendered a most valuable service to the people of this section, and they and the descendants of its early settlers, wheresoever living, cannot but

read your account of the heroic and patriotic actions of their ancestors with pleasure and profit."

Mr. Summers is a member of the Presbyterian church, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Royal Arcanum.

On February 24, 1897, Mr. Summers married Annie Katherine Barbee, daughter of M. A. Barbee, of Giles county, Virginia. They have had five children, of whom four are now (1906) living.

His address is Valley Street, Abingdon, Virginia.

JAMES WILLIAM TANKARD

TANKARD, JAMES WILLIAM, physician, was born at Hadlock, Northampton county, Virginia, June 9, 1846. His parents were Philip Barraud Tankard, a farmer and merchant of Northampton, and Elizabeth Virginia Tankard.

Dr. Tankard's first ancestor in America was, it is believed, William Tancred or Tankard; who came to Virginia from England in 1607 with Captain John Smith, and settled at Jamestown. His grandfather, Dr. John Tankard, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, in Muhlenberg's brigade, Lafayette's division, and was present at Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown.

Dr. Tankard's early life was passed in the country. His academic education was acquired at the Margaret academy, in Accomac county; but the War between the States interrupted his studies; and after its close the duties of life compelled him to direct his energies towards the means of acquiring a livelihood. In 1867 he entered the Washington university school of medicine, now the college of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Maryland; and after remaining there for two years, graduated in 1869, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Prior to his beginning the study of medicine, he had taught school for two years in Maryland and Virginia. Immediately after his graduation as a physician he begun the practice of his profession in Northampton county; two years later he moved to Northumberland county, where he has since continued in its active pursuit.

He was a member of the State medical examining board from 1888 to 1894; and has been a member of the Northumberland county board of health from its foundation in 1896 to the present time (1906). He is a member of the Medical society of Virginia, and is president of the Northern Neck Medical association. He represents, as medical examiner, many of the leading life insurance companies of the country; and was a public school trustee of his county for twenty-one years, resigning in 1903.

He is a Democrat, who has never changed his politics or his

party; and has been for many years, and still is, a member of the Northumberland county Democratic committee. He is a Methodist, has been a steward of his church for thirty-four years, and was a representative in his annual church conference in 1902, 1903, and 1905. Dr. Tankard has been a frequent contributor to the medical journals of the country; one of his most notable articles being an essay on Tetanus, which was published in 1880, in the "Virginia Medical Monthly."

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has served as master of Heathsville lodge; and he is also a Pythian, and has held all the honors in the subordinate lodge of that order.

Dr. Tankard married March 19, 1873, Olivia E. Covington; and of their marriage was born one child, now dead.

His address is Lilian, Northumberland County, Virginia.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY, M. D., was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 17, 1835. His father was William Taylor, a well-known and highly esteemed merchant of Richmond whose ancestors were of Danish extraction and settled in New York state. His mother, before her marriage, was Emeline Pearson, who was of English descent and whose ancestors settled at an early date in Virginia. The father, William Taylor of Richmond, held various public offices, at one time being recorder of the city of Richmond, and at later periods a member of the city council, a member of the state legislature and treasurer of Henrico county.

Dr. William Henry Taylor, the subject of this sketch, obtained his early education at various schools in Richmond. From his earliest days he showed an aptitude for reading of a substantial nature, and experimenting along physical and chemical lines. This taste led him to adopt medicine as his profession, and accordingly he entered the Medical College of Virginia, in 1854, and was graduated in 1856 with the degree of M. D. Upon his graduation Doctor Taylor began the practice of medicine in Richmond. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the service of the Confederate States army as assistant surgeon of the 8th regiment of Virginia infantry, and was later made surgeon of the 19th regiment of Virginia infantry, with which regiment he remained until the surrender at Appomattox. The war being ended, Doctor Taylor returned to Richmond and resumed the practice of medicine. His natural taste and talent for the sciences, however, soon led him to abandon the general practice of medicine for the practice of chemistry, in which he has since continued. When the office of state chemist for Virginia was established, Doctor Taylor was chosen for that position, which he ably filled till the office was abolished in 1906. He was also for a time the official chemist of the state department of agriculture for Virginia. As an expert chemist he has had occasion to give his opinions in nearly every trial for criminal poisoning which

has been held in the state during the past thirty-five years. For about twenty years he was a member of the Richmond board of health and has been coroner of the city of Richmond since 1872. Doctor Taylor is possessed of much talent in imparting his generous store of information to others, and has taught from time to time in private schools in Richmond. From 1868 he has been a lecturer and professor in the Medical College of Virginia, having filled with marked success the chair of chemistry, toxicology, and medical jurisprudence; and having served as chairman of the faculty in that well-known institution. When the Richmond high school was opened he was selected as the teacher of physics and chemistry, and that position he filled with peculiar success for a period of some twenty-eight years till the close of the session in June, 1901. Doctor Taylor has written various monographs of scientific value. He is also the author of "The Book of Travels of a Doctor of Physic," published in 1871, soon after his return from Europe, and of "Outlines of Physics" (1895); "Outlines of Every-day Chemistry" (1899); "Fundamental Facts and Principles of Chemistry" (1901); and "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence" (1904). At one time he was one of the department editors of "The Old Dominion Journal of Medicine and Surgery."

Doctor Taylor has never married. He is a painstaking and zealous student, and one who works early and late at his chosen work. In politics he is a Democrat; and he is a prominent member of the Medical Society of Virginia.

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

WILLIAM WILLARD TAYLOR

TAYLOR, WILLIAM WILLARD, furnace-manager, was born at Lapeer, Michigan, on June 30, 1871. His father was the Rev. David H. Taylor, a minister of the Presbyterian church; and his mother was Martha Hill.

Among Mr. Taylor's colonial ancestors were those of the families of Hill, Dickinson and Burr, who were in America at an early date in the seventeenth century.

He grew up in a town of some three or four thousand inhabitants, going to school during the school sessions and working on the farm in the summer vacations. From his early boyhood he had been interested in the subject of geology, and as a small lad he had made a collection of stones and specimens of rocks. Determining to follow a scientific career, he entered the University of Michigan; and while a student there he worked on a farm and learned the carpenter's trade during the summer vacations, in order to thus provide means for obtaining a technical training. He remained at the University of Michigan from 1889 to 1893, graduating in the last named year with the degree of Bachelor of Science in mining engineering.

He started to work with the Illinois Steel company as a chemist in 1894, and remained in that position for a year. In 1895 he was chemist for the Missouri Furnace company; and in 1896 he was chemist for the Iron Gate furnace, near Clifton Forge, Virginia. In 1897 he served as superintendent of the Iron Gate furnace for a year; and upon its consolidation with other furnace interests in 1898, he became general superintendent of the consolidated scheme, which position he has since continuously held; he is also vice-president of the Victoria Coal and Coke company.

Mr. Taylor has been a contributor to the literature of his profession having written and published technical papers at various times touching blast-furnace practice.

He is a Shriner, a Knight Templar; also a member of the American institute of Mining engineers; and is a member of the

Yours truly
W. W. Taylor

Piedmont club, of Lynchburg. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church; and in national politics he is a Republican. Upon questions of state and local importance, and in elections for local officials he is independent.

Mr. Taylor's life has been one not without adventure. In the winter of 1893-1894 he was engaged in prospecting in the Rainy Lake country of Canada, where his experience was at times severe and trying. On one occasion he was forced to live for two weeks on a bag of meal and a can of grease, which he bought from the Indians. He was successful in finding gold ores of a low grade; but no development of them was ever made.

Mr. Taylor married on June 3, 1897, Ada Beall, of St. Louis, Missouri, a daughter of General W. N. R. Beall, of the Confederate States army; and of their marriage have been born four children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Clifton Forge, Alleghany County, Virginia.

CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS

TOMPKINS, CHRISTOPHER, M. D., whose father was Christopher Q. Tompkins, a West Point graduate, a captain in the 3rd artillery of the United States army, and later a colonel of the 22nd Virginia regiment, Confederate States army, in the War between the States, and whose mother was Ellen Wilkins, was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, September 7, 1847. Among Dr. Tompkins's revolutionary ancestors was Judge Gunning Bedford, of New York, who, in addition to other distinctions, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The emigrant ancestor of Dr. Christopher Tompkins was Humphrey Tompkins, who came to the colony of Virginia from England in the reign of Charles the First, and settled in York county.

Dr. Tompkins attended as a boy the schools of the city of Richmond, and later was a student in the ancient college of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1868. After a year in the academical department of the University of Virginia, he entered the Medical college of Virginia in 1868, from which, in 1780, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Although too young to enter the regular army of the Confederacy in the War between the States, he saw active service as a Confederate courier when only sixteen years of age, at the time of Dahlgren's raid around Richmond.

In 1871, Dr. Tompkins began the active practice of his profession in Richmond, in which he has continued with distinguished success up to the present time (1906). Prior to the opening of his office in Richmond, he had spent several months as a substitute interne in Bellevue hospital in New York city.

Soon after his location in Richmond to engage in private practice, he became one of the chiefs in the City dispensary, an institution fostered by the Medical college of Virginia; and later he held the position of lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics, and assistant in surgery and obstetrics in the summer school

of the Medical college of Virginia. In 1880, he was elected professor of anatomy in the Medical college of Virginia, from which chair he was transferred to that of obstetrics in 1884. This position he filled wish distinction and success until 1899, when he was elected emeritus-professor of obstetrics. In 1893, he was honored by his colleagues in the Medical college of Virginia by being elected dean of the college. For two years he was physician to the Richmond smallpox hospital, and for several years he served as surgeon of the 4th battalion of artillery in the Virginia militia, with the rank of major.

Dr. Tompkins has written on medical subjects, and is one of the ex-trustees, and a member of the staff in the obstetrical department of the Memorial hospital at Richmond. He is one of the founders, and an honorary member, of the Medical society of Virginia, and an ex-member of the judicial council of the American Medical association. For some time he acted as deputy coroner of the city of Richmond, and he was for many years secretary and treasurer of the old Richmond Academy of Medicine. In 1901, he was elected first vice-president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association, and has been signally honored in his election for six consecutive terms as president of the Southern Medical college association.

Dr. Tompkins now (1906) holds the position of state referee of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company, of Newark, New Jersey.

Dr. Tompkins has been described as "a devoted and loving husband and father, a true, sincere and kind friend, a high-minded Christian gentleman, and the soul of honor."

The esteem in which he is held in the community in which he has spent his life and done his work, is evinced in the honors that have been conferred upon him and on his successful achievements in his profession.

Dr. Tompkins is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

He married November 1, 1877, Bessie McCaw. They have had eight children, six of whom now survive.

Dr. Tompkins's address is Richmond, Virginia.

JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, JR.

TUCKER, JOHN RANDOLPH, JR., was born August 13, 1857, and his parents were Dr. David Hunter Tucker and Elizabeth Dallas. Mr. Tucker's ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides is very distinguished. The Tucker family was originally from the grand old county of Kent, in England, and two of the family were prominently identified with the settlement of the Virginia colony. These were Daniel and George Tucker, sons of George Tucker, of Milton, in Kent. The first of these, Daniel Tucker, sailed for North Virginia with Challons, in 1606, was a leading man at Jamestown from 1608 to 1613, was governor of the Bermuda Islands from 1616 to 1618, and died at Port Royal, February 10, 1625. The other, George Tucker, elder brother of Daniel, was a member of the London company and had an interest in land in Bermuda as well. His son George, born in 1594, emigrated from England to Bermuda in the Civil wars between the king and parliament, and died about 1648, leaving George Tucker, eldest son, who married Frances, daughter of Henry St. George, knight of the garter, and principal king of arms. Their son was St. George Tucker, who was born in Bermuda, was member of the council there, and died in 1717. By his wife, Jane Hubbard, he had Henry, also of the council of Bermuda, born in 1683 and died December 14, 1734. He married Frances, daughter of John Tudor, of New York, and their son, Colonel Henry Tucker, was secretary of state for Bermuda. By Nancy Butterfield, his wife, he had Colonel St. George Tucker, of Williamsburg, Virginia, who married Frances Bland, widow of John Randolph and mother of John Randolph of Roanoke. They were parents of Henry St. George Tucker, president of the court of appeals of Virginia, who married Anne Evelina Hunter and had issue, among other sons, Dr. David Tucker, an eminent physician of Richmond, and father of the subject of this sketch. On his mother's side Mr. Tucker is the grandson of George M. Dallas, who was born in Pennsylvania, was senator of the United States for many years, and was

vice-president from 1845 to 1849. Mr. Tucker's early life was spent in Richmond, where he grew up with good health, and under excellent home influences. Nevertheless, as the family had lost nearly all their property by the war, the death of Dr. Tucker, which happened soon after, rendered the support and education of his children no easy matter for the widow. Young Tucker had the benefit of a refined social circle and attended several schools in Richmond, among which was a school conducted by his sister and the excellent academy of J. P. McGuire.

At seventeen years the necessities of the family required him to stop school and go to hard work, first in a cotton factory in Manchester, and then on the Richmond and Danville railroad. Some years later he attended Washington and Lee university, and in 1881-1882 went to the University of Virginia, and took a course of law under John B. Minor. Not long after, he began the practice of the law in Richmond, where he remained for several years, and then moved to Bedford county, Virginia. While a resident there he was, in 1898, elected by the legislature of Virginia judge of the circuit court and continued in that honorable office till by the reorganization of the circuits by the Constitutional convention of 1901-02, he lost his position, and returned again to the practice of the law, in which he is still engaged in Bedford county.

Judge Tucker has a fine legal mind, which he has much improved by the extensive study of the Bible, Bacon's works, and books on government and law. His mother's influence was particularly strong on his moral and spiritual life, and to talents inherited from his distinguished ancestors he adds a dignified bearing and a courteous and affable manner, which are especially pleasing and attractive. He is a man singularly free from egotism or conceit, and is frank enough to say that "all he has failed to accomplish is due most to failure to work;" from which he draws this advice to young men beginning the struggle of life: "Aim high and let industry and honest methods guide you in your profession or work. Fear God and obey his commandments, and love your fellow man in sincerity and truth." No words could be wiser, and no advice could be better expressed.

In politics Judge Tucker is a member of the Democratic

party, which he has served well for many years with his eloquence from the stump. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Protesant Episcopal church. He is also a member of a number of social orders, such as the Beta Theta Pi, and order of Elks. He has never married.

His address is Bedford City, Virginia.

ROBERT POORE VALENTINE

VALENTINE, ROBERT POORE, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, February 22, 1852. His father was Thomas J. Valentine, a merchant of Charlottesville, who was also connected at one time with one of the local banks; and who was greatly esteemed for his integrity and high sense of honor and for his amiable character and disposition. He was a descendant of David Valentine, a citizen of King William county, Virginia, in the days of the colony. Mr. R. P. Valentine's mother was Virginia Green Poore; and was a daughter of Major Robert Poore, and his wife Anne Banzers Poore, of Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Valentine's mother died when he was a small boy; and during his childhood and youth he was trained by a devoted aunt, Mrs. R. B. Cleland, who bestowed upon him a degree of care and affection which was but little less than maternal. He acquired a primary and academical education in the schools of Charlottesville, where, although not especially inclined to study, he illustrated even in his early years the fidelity to duty and the characteristic energy and determination which have since contributed so largely to his success in life.

Like many other Virginians of his era, Mr. Valentine's father found himself, at the close of the War between the States, practically bereft of his former possessions; and the son, with a laudable desire to aid his father in caring for his family, at the age of sixteen years began the active business of life as a clerk in a retail store in Charlottesville, a position whose duties he discharged assiduously and faithfully for three years. In 1872, he engaged in business on his own account, and by the same energy and fidelity in its pursuit, he soon achieved a success which has since continued to characterize his business career.

In 1876, he extended the field of his activities by entering the journalistic arena as business manager of the "Jeffersonian," an influential weekly newspaper of Charlottesville; and in 1887 he inaugurated and carried into successful operation, in the face

of adverse prophecy, an enterprise in the shape of a local street railway, which has proved to be of great convenience and importance. In 1894, Mr. Valentine sold his franchise in the street railway; and while still continuing his large wholesale wood, coal and lumber business, has since been also interested in a number of important enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the electric lighting system now operated in Charlottesville; and he is the vice-president of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, which is an old-established and highly successful local manufacturing plant; and of the H. C. Marchant Manufacturing company.

Among other enterprises of a business character which the resourcefulness and energy of Mr. Valentine have established in his home city may be mentioned the Southern Business college of that place, which he organized some years ago.

It is generally conceded by those who are familiar with his career that his native city of Charlottesville owes no small measure of its progress and prosperity to the sound judgment, the restless energy, and the fine business capacity of Mr. Valentine, who has devoted these qualities unstintingly to the uses of the public no less than to his own personal interests. A conspicuous illustration of his public spirit was his organization, years ago, of the Charlottesville Improvement company, whose membership included many of the leading business men of the place, and whose work under Mr. Valentine's presidency accomplished much in the direction of advancing the material development of the city.

Mr. Valentine is a Democrat in his political affiliations. He is an elder of the Presbyterian church, and takes an active interest in its work. He is also prominently identified with the Charlottesville Young Men's Christian association, of which he has been president for two years.

He married Ida M. Payne, a daughter of William and Anne Payne of Fluvanna county, Virginia, and a granddaughter of Colonel James Payne, who served with distinction in the War of 1812 with Great Britain, and was for several years a delegate from his county to the general assembly of Virginia. The children of their marriage have been five in number, of whom four are now (1906) living.

His address is Charlottesville, Virginia.

GEORGE KEESEE VANDERSLICE

VANDERSLICE, GEORGE KEESEE, physician and surgeon, was born at Malvern Hill, in Henrico county, Virginia, November 12, 1870. His father was the Reverend George Curtis Vanderslice, D. D., a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a man of indomitable energy and great unselfishness. His mother was Nannie Sue Pettitt.

Dr. Vanderslice's emigrant ancestor in the paternal line to America is believed to have been Rhinehart Van der Sluys, who came to the colony of Pennsylvania in 1692, from Dortrecht, in Holland.

Dr. Vanderslice spent his boyhood and youth in city and country. He possessed excellent health, and was strong and active, with an early developed taste for reading and writing. During his life in the country, he worked on the farm in summer, doing the set tasks that were required of him, and gaining from this experience a knowledge of the value of labor both to body and mind.

His primary education was acquired in the public schools; and later he attended the famous University school which was conducted for many years in Petersburg, Virginia, by Captain W. Gordon McCabe. His classical and mathematical education ended at McCabe's, for lack of means and through the necessity which he felt of acquiring as soon as possible a profession, and of beginning the active work of life. In 1889 he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated, after remaining three sessions, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. During the following year he served as a resident interne in St. Vincent's hospital at Norfolk, Virginia; and in August, 1893, he opened an office and began the practice of his profession at Phoebus, Virginia.

He has served as surgeon to the Dixie hospital at Hampton, Virginia, and has been coroner of Elizabeth City county since 1903. He was the president of the Elizabeth City County Medi-

cal society for two terms, during 1900-1901 and 1904-1905; and has been a member of the county board of health since 1897.

Dr. Vanderslice is a director in the Bank of Phoebus, and a member of the executive committee of the bank. He is a member of the Phi Theta Psi college fraternity, of the Elizabeth City Medical society, of the Seaboard Medical society, of the American Medical association, and of the University of Virginia Alumni association of Elizabeth City county, of which last named body he is the president.

He is a Democrat, and was opposed to the free-silver plank in the Democratic platform in recent presidential elections. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Dr. Vanderslice has always been a diligent reader and student; and has found his greatest help in those books of essays and history which teach "an earnest untiring search for the truth." He is an advocate of athletics and the gymnasium; but finds his chief relaxation from the labors of his profession in reading, and is especially interested in the history of Virginia and of the United States.

He married December 20, 1899, Annie Ross Phoebus, eldest daughter of the late Harrison Phoebus, of the Hygeia, Old Point Comfort, Virginia; and of their marriage have been born three children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is 116 Mellen Street, Phoebus, Elizabeth City County, Virginia.

Yours Truly
G L Vincent.

GORDON LINWOOD VINCENT

VINCENT, GORDON LINWOOD, son of John Harvey and Caroline E. Pollitt Vincent, was born September 3, 1867, at Worcester, Maryland. Both his grandfathers were born in America. His father was a farmer noted for his determination of character.

Gordon Vincent was brought up in the country on the farm. Here, in the midst of wholesome surroundings, he lived an outdoor active life; naturally, he enjoyed robust physical health, and was trained to work. Until fourteen years of age he attended school in the country three months each year, his school days being thus limited by the need of his services on the farm. His reading was confined largely to the daily papers, of which he was very fond. At the same time he enjoyed excellent home influences, being the son of pious parents and taught by them to choose good companions; fortunately for him he in early life knew no others. Later, he was brought into association with good, active business men, who have aided him materially in acquiring the viewpoint and habits which have contributed to his success.

When twenty-one years of age, Gordon Vincent began work in the log woods at Bosley, Gates county, North Carolina, as a day laborer at the munificent wage of one dollar a day. Notwithstanding this untoward introduction, he imbibed a fondness for the lumber business. For about five years he worked on a salary, but in 1894 he took a contract to cut and deliver on the cars a lot of lumber owned by the Watkins Lumber company, receivers, at Dahlia, Virginia. In 1895, he formed a partnership with W. F. Deal, purchased the entire assets of the receivers, and successfully ran the business under the style of G. L. Vincent and Company. In 1897, he bought out W. L. Davis' sawmill; with his partners he then incorporated his business and was made president and general manager. Since then, he has been and is still (1906) connected with the following companies, in the capacities indicated: Emporia Manufacturing

company, vice-president; Truitt-Vincent company, Jarratts, Virginia, vice-president and general manager; Weldon Lumber company, Weldon, North Carolina, vice-president; Flat Rock Lumber company, a corporation whose business is in Lunenburg county, Virginia, but whose principal office is in Emporia, Virginia, president; Greenville Lumber company, with business in Surrey, Sussex and Isle of Wight counties, and offices in Emporia, Virginia, president; James River Railway and Lumber company, office in Emporia, Virginia, vice-president; Emporia Machine company, president; Merchants and Farmers bank, Emporia, Virginia, director; Greenville Waterpower company, Emporia, Virginia, director; Sale and Exchange company, Emporia, Virginia, director; Emporia Cotton mills, stockholder; Emporia Investment and Realty company, Emporia, Virginia, president.

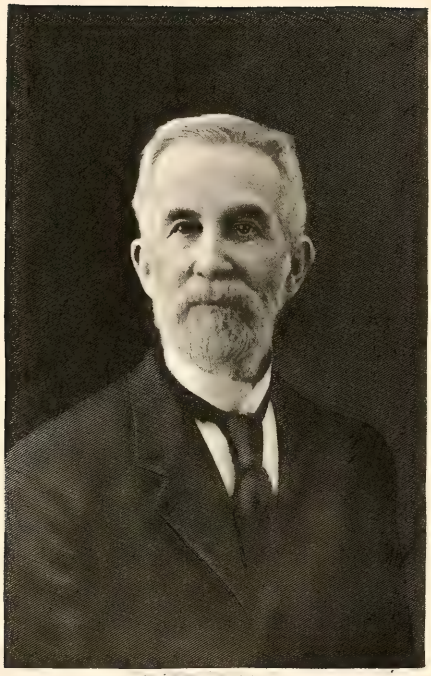
All the above businesses are now (1906) in existence and in a prosperous condition. Mr. Vincent, however, is always more successful in the lumber than in any other business, this being the occupation in which he is most interested. In addition to the numerous lines above indicated, Mr. Vincent is also interested in milling.

Mr. Vincent was a member of the late constitutional convention of Virginia, having been elected from Greenesville and Sussex counties. This is the extent of his political life. In politics he has, through life, been a Democrat; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His numerous business activities he varies at times with hunting and driving.

To the young Mr. Vincent says: "Consecrate your life to God; be honest, regardless of results; make up your mind as to what you prefer to do—at least as to what you feel you can do—then determine to do it; never be contented unless you do this work as well as, or better than, anyone you know who is occupied in a like vocation; and, in the midst of all, never lose sight of the fact that God is the author and giver of all good gifts."

On October 31, 1893, Mr. Vincent married Eugenia Clementine Goode. They have had six children, four of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Emporia, Greenesville County, Virginia.



Jos. A. Wadsell.

JOSEPH ADDISON WADDELL

WADDELL, JOSEPH ADDISON, LL. D., clerk of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, at Staunton, and commissioner in chancery, was born in Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, March 19, 1823. His father was Dr. Addison Waddell, a prominent physician of Staunton, and his mother was Catherine Ann Boys.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Waddell, was the Rev James Waddell, D. D., famous in Virginia, and in the Presbyterian church in America, as "The Blind Preacher" whose eloquence is graphically described by William Wirt in "The British Spy." The parents of the Rev. James Waddell were Thomas and Janet Waddell, who emigrated from County Down, Ireland, in 1739, and, coming to America, settled in eastern Pennsylvania, near the Delaware line. Thomas and Janet Waddell had four children, William, Robert, James, and a daughter Sally. James, the grandfather of Mr. Joseph Addison Waddell, was born on shipboard on the Atlantic ocean, during the voyage of his parents to America, and according to tradition among his descendants, was called by the sailors "the child of the Ship and Star." William and Robert Waddell, the elder sons of Thomas Waddell, removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, near the Ohio river, where their descendants remain. James Waddell came to Virginia, where he first taught school in Louisa county, in the family of the Rev. Mr. Todd. Here he had access to a fine library and studied theology. He was licensed as a probationer at the Stone Presbyterian church, in Augusta county, Virginia, April 2, 1761, by the old Presbytery of Hanover. In October, 1762, he accepted a call to the churches of Lancaster and Northumberland counties, in the Northern Neck of Virginia, having been ordained at Prince Edward in June of that year. He remained in the Northern Neck until May, 1776, when he became pastor of the Tinkling Spring church. The latter years of his life were spent on his farm, "Hopewell," in Louisa county, near the Orange and Albemarle lines, where he died September 17, 1805. During his resi-

dence in Lancaster, the Rev. James Waddell married Mary Gordon, daughter of Colonel James Gordon, of that county, who was a prominent merchant and planter, and his wife Mary Harrison, a daughter of Nathaniel Harrison, of Surry county, Virginia. Colonel James Gordon was of the family of Gordon, of "Sheepbridge," in the barony of Newry, County of Down, Ireland, seated there since 1692.

Mr. Joseph Addison Waddell's father, Dr. Addison Waddell, was born at "Hopewell," in Louisa county, on April 19, 1785. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia; graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; located in Staunton, for the practice of his profession, in 1809; and married Catherine Ann Boys in 1813. Dr. Addison Waddell had four brothers, Nathaniel, James Gordon, Lyttleton, and Harrington; and five sisters, Mary, Elizabeth, Jannetta, Ann and Sarah. He died in Staunton in 1855. The children of his marriage with Catherine Ann Boys were Mary Ann, Cornelia, James Alexander, John Lyttleton, Joseph Addison, Nathaniel Sylvester, Catherine, and Legh Richmond.

In his maternal line, Mr. Waddell is descended from Captain Nathan Boys, of the Pennsylvania navy in 1775, who was city commissioner of Philadelphia from 1793 to 1797, and at one time represented Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania legislature. His only son, John Boys, who was born at Chester, on the Delaware river, came to Staunton in 1789, and embarked in the mercantile business. He married January 18, 1790, Anna St. Clair, daughter of Alexander St. Clair; and their daughter, Catherine Ann Boys, was the wife of Dr. Addison Waddell and mother of Mr. Joseph Addison Waddell. John Boys died November 20, 1798, in Philadelphia, of yellow fever. Through his mother, Mr. Waddell is descended from Alexander Breckinridge and Robert McClanahan, pioneer settlers of the Shenandoah Valley, from the north of Ireland, in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Joseph Addison Waddell's early life was spent in Staunton, then a country village, where he grew up with a healthy boy's fondness for physical exercise, and a hearty love of reading. He avers of himself at that period of his life, that he "hated to study," and "often worked voluntarily on his father's

farm." The favorite line of his reading has always been in the direction of history; and he did not inherit from his father the latter's devotion to metaphysical study.

His early education was acquired at the Staunton academy. Later he spent one session at Washington college, now Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Virginia; and afterwards attended the University of Virginia. He then studied law in the law school of the late Judge Lucas P. Thompson, in Staunton; and began the active work of life as a practicing attorney in his native town. He continued the practice of law for several years; but it was not to his taste, and he became interested in the publication of a newspaper, "The Staunton Spectator," of which he was co-editor and co-proprietor for nearly twelve years, up to 1860. He was then appointed by Judge Thompson, who was then the circuit court judge of Augusta county, to the office of commissioner in chancery of his court. This position he has filled continuously to the present time: and it is probable that few commissioners in Virginia have occupied the office for so long a period, or made as many reports as has Mr. Waddell. He has also been for many years the commissioner of accounts of Augusta county. Soon after the close of the War between the States, he was elected clerk of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, at Staunton, and has occupied that position continuously to the present day, save for an interval during the incumbency of what is known in Virginia as "the Readjuster Court."

Although never seeking political office, Mr. Waddell has been frequently called upon by the people of his county and town to serve them in a public representative capacity. He was elected a member of the Virginia house of delegates in 1865; and in 1867 he represented Augusta county in the Constitutional convention which framed the constitution of Virginia, being one of a little band of representative white men in that body who struggled to save the state and its government from the reconstruction element of negroes, "scalawags," and "carpet-baggers," comprising the great majority of the convention, and giving it the name in Virginia history of "the Black and Tan Convention." In 1869, Mr. Waddell represented Augusta county in the state senate, and wielded an important influence for good in the enact-

ment of legislation under the then new constitution. During his term of office in the senate, he was the president pro tem of that body. He has served as president of the board of visitors of the Institution for the deaf, dumb and blind, at Staunton, now known as the Virginia school for the deaf and blind; and has also been the president of the board of the Western Lunatic asylum at Staunton, now known as the Western State hospital.

During the War between the States, Mr. Waddell was earnestly interested in the success of the Southern cause, in whose service so many of his kinsmen and friends were enlisted in the field. Being physically unable to perform active service in the ranks, he was detailed for office work for the government, in which he was engaged during practically the whole period of the war.

Mr. Waddell's interests have always been largely literary and historical; and in his work as historian he has achieved eminent distinction. His "Annals of Augusta County," written from original sources, which has gone through two editions, is ranked by historical critics as without a superior as a local history; and he has in addition written numerous papers and delivered a number of addresses of a historical character, a notable one of which was that read before the seventh annual congress of the Scotch-Irish in America at Lexington, Virginia, in June, 1895, on the subject of the "Scotch-Irish of the Valley of Virginia."

He is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder, and takes an abiding interest in the welfare of his local church and congregation. In politics, he was prior to the War between the States, a Whig. Since that time he has been a Democrat, and has never in any other respect changed his party creed or affiliation.

In recognition of his literary acquirements and his valuable historical work, the Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Virginia, some years ago conferred on Mr. Waddell the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Virginia McClung; and his second wife, now (1906) living, was Laleah Dunwody.

Mr. Waddell's address is Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia.

WILLIAM CHESTER WHITE

WHITE, WILLIAM CHESTER, Presbyterian minister, was born at Salem, Essex county, Massachusetts, October 25, 1858. His father was the Reverend Charles White, A. M., D. D., a Presbyterian minister, who was a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was pastor at Berryville, Virginia, and at Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, and stated clerk of the West Hanover presbytery. He was also trustee and secretary of the Union Theological seminary of Virginia, and once moderator of the synod of Virginia. Mr. White's mother was Mary Porter Felt, who was in the eighth generation in direct line from George Felt, of Massachusetts.

Mr. White's first colonial ancestor on his mother's side was Henry Herrick, of Salem, Massachusetts, fifth son of Sir William Herrick of Beau Manor, England, who came to Massachusetts Bay, and settled on "Cape Ann Syde" of Bass river (now Beverley). He was a dissenter from the established English church: and with his wife Editha, was among the thirty who founded the first church in Salem in 1629: and on the organization of a new parish on "Ryal-Syde" in 1667, with his sons and sons' wives was among the founders of the first church at Beverley. He was a friend of Higginson who had been a dissenting minister in Leicestershire, England. A full account of Mr. White's descent through the Herricks is given in Jedediah Herrick's "The Herrick Family," published by Samuel S. Smith, Bangor, Maine, 1846.

He grew up in the country, living in Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia, from 1859 to 1875, and after that time, at Worsham, near Hampden-Sidney, Virginia. After studying with his father, at the age of sixteen he entered a private school at Worsham, taught by Professor James R. Thornton, from which he went to Hampden-Sidney college, where he remained from 1877 to 1880, graduating in the last named year with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of 1880 he entered the University of Virginia, where he continued for a year. From

1883 to 1886 he was a student in the Union Theological seminary at Hampden-Sidney, graduating in 1886; and afterwards took three summer schools in Hebrew under the late President W. R. Harper, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., of the University of Chicago.

From 1881 to 1883 he was an assistant teacher in the school of Captain W. H. Kable, at Charlestown, West Virginia.

In 1886 he began his career as a minister of the Gospel in the capacity of pastor of the Presbyterian church at Warm Springs, Bath county, Virginia. He was elected stated clerk of the Lexington presbytery in 1892 and still holds that position. In 1905 he was made division superintendent of public schools of Bath county.

Mr. White is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity; is a Mason, and chaplain of the Warm Springs lodge Number 253; and is a Royal Arch Mason, Warm Springs chapter Number 53.

He is identified with the Democratic party, but takes no active part in politics.

During his stay at the Warm Springs he has been identified with the remodeling of the church building at Warm Springs and with the building of a comfortable manse. Under his ministry the handsome church building at Hot Springs, Virginia, was erected, and another church three miles west of Hot Springs —also the church in Falling Springs Valley, five miles south of the Healing Springs, and the beginning of the church at Falling Spring station. Under his pastorate there has been a large increase in the church membership at Warm Springs, and the churches at Hot Springs and Healing Springs have been organized.

Mr. White has been twice married. His first wife was Nannie Edwards Findley; and his second wife was Martha Watkins Findley; both were daughters of the Reverend George W. Findley, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Tinkling Spring, near Fishersville, Augusta county, Virginia. Of his first marriage were born five children, all of whom are now (1906) living.

His address is Warm Springs, Bath County, Virginia.

STAFFORD GORMAN WHITTLE

WHITTLE, STAFFORD GORMAN, judge of the supreme court of appeals, was born at Woodstock, the country seat of his parents, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, December 5, 1849.

Through his father, the late Commodore William Conway Whittle, a gallant officer of the United States and Confederate States navies, he was a lineal descendant of Pocahontas, and also of the Reverend Samuel Davies, third president of Princeton college and the apostle of Presbyterianism in Virginia; and his great-grandfather, Colonel William Davies, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war and a member of the staff of General Washington.

Through his mother, Elizabeth Beverley Sinclair, a daughter of Commodore Arthur Sinclair, of the United States navy, Judge Whittle is descended in direct line from Sir William Skipwith, baronet, his nearer maternal ancestors being General Richard Kennon, of the Revolutionary war, a member of the Cincinnati, and appointed by Thomas Jefferson first governor of Louisiana; Major Robert Beverley, one of the most distinguished characters of the colonial history of Virginia; and Robert Munford, the presiding justice of Mecklenburg county.

In early childhood Judge Whittle attended schools in the city of Norfolk; but upon the breaking out of the Civil war he returned to his native county, where his education was continued throughout that period. He was afterwards under the care of a tutor at his father's home in Buchanan, Botetourt county, Virginia, supplementing this instruction by a course of study at the Chatham Male institute, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

At eighteen years of age, he matriculated as a student of Washington college, of which General Robert E. Lee was then president; and the following year studied law at the University of Virginia under that great teacher, Professor John B. Minor,

under whose instruction so many distinguished men received their early professional training.

In 1871 he began the practice of law in Henry county, Virginia, and was soon recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of that section, being employed in most of the important litigation in the counties composing that circuit.

After an experience of ten years at the bar, he was appointed by Governor F. W. M. Holliday, on February 1, 1881, to fill the vacancy in the judgeship of the fourth judicial circuit, caused by the resignation of Judge Berryman Green, of Danville. He was nominated by the Democratic caucus of the succeeding legislature for the unexpired term, but was defeated by the Readjuster legislature, and left the bench, March, 1882. In 1885, however, he was elected by the Democratic legislature for the full term of eight years, going on the bench July 1, 1886; and during the session of 1893-94 was reëlected for another term without opposition.

Upon the death of the lamented John Randolph Tucker, Judge Whittle was unanimously chosen to succeed him as law professor at Washington and Lee university, which honor he declined.

In 1900 he was called upon by the supreme court to sit with its president, Judge James Keith, and Judges B. R. Wellford, Jr., and Henry E. Blair, as a special court of appeals in the case of Peyton's Administrator v. Stuart—a case involving the entire property of the White Sulphur Springs.

When the Lynchburg judicial circuit was abolished, that city and the county of Campbell were attached to Judge Whittle's circuit, upon the unanimous petition of their bars; his circuit, by this addition, becoming, perhaps, the largest of any in the State.

On February 12, 1901, he was elected by the legislature judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, to fill the unexpired term of that accomplished jurist, Judge John W. Riely, deceased, succeeding the Honorable A. A. Phlegar, who had been temporarily appointed to that office by Governor Tyler. In January, 1906, he was reëlected for the term commencing February 1, 1907.

Throughout his career Judge Whittle has been a close student and indefatigable worker. He is a man of great intellectual ability and the highest moral qualities, enhanced by a noble physical presence and graceful and dignified bearing. For years he has been a communicant of the Episcopal church; and in politics is a Democrat who has never swerved from his party.

In 1880 he married Ruth Drewry, daughter of Dr. H. M. Drewry, of Henry county, Virginia.

His address is Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia.

THOMAS HAMLIN WILLCOX

WILLCOX, THOMAS HAMLIN, was born in Amherst county, Virginia, October 4, 1859, and he is the son of Thomas W. Willcox and Martha A. R. Claiborne. On his father's side he is descended from the Hamlins and Willcoxes of Charles City county, and on his mother's side from the celebrated William Claiborne, secretary of state, in the days of early colonial Virginia. His father resides in Charles City county. He was a gallant captain in the Confederate army, a man of the highest personal virtues, of unqualified bravery, and pos sessed, withal, of the greatest dignity of character.

The subject of this sketch was brought up in the country and was educated in the schools of Charles City county. He afterwards attended the Virginia Polytechnic institute and graduated in 1877. On his return he entered the clerk's office of Charles City county as deputy, and after four years' service removed to Norfolk where he spent three years in similar work in the city clerk's office. This experience afforded him a very valuable stock of information about courts and the conduct of suits, and in 1884 he began the practice of the law. It was not long before success was practically assured, and he acquired a large practice. To a high order of intellect he added the courage of his convictions and indefatigable industry. He took part in the city politics and was soon recognized as a leader, with the result that, in 1886, he was elected commonwealth's attorney, a position the duties of which he so well discharged that he was reëlected for three successive terms. In 1894 he was elected judge of the corporation court, but he did not hold the office long, as he resigned the very next year to devote himself exclusively to his own business which demanded all his time.

Judge Willcox is a member of the Masonic fraternity and an Odd Fellow, and he also belongs to several other social orders. He is remarkably popular and highly esteemed in all circles, and a first-class lawyer. He is a member of the Episcopal church,

and in politics he is, and always has been, a member of the Democratic party.

On October 14, 1885, Judge Willcox married Mary Cary Ambler, a descendant of Mary Cary, who is reputed to have rejected an offer of marriage from George Washington. By this marriage there have been six children, all of whom are (1906) living.

His address is Norfolk, Virginia.

GANCELO STANSFIELD WING

WING, GANCELO STANSFIELD, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, February 1, 1851, the son of E. Norris and Almira Robins Wing. His father, a civil engineer, was connected with many public enterprises throughout Virginia. He was an earnest advocate of liberty of expression, and was noted for his energetic attention to details.

He is descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, including Rev. John Wing and Rev. Stephen A. Bachelder, who in 1632 emigrated from Sandwich, England, to Sandwich, Massachusetts. There are some unique and interesting points connected with these ancestors. Each of them was graduated from Oxford; each was ejected from his living by the nonconformity act, under James I. The former married Deborah Bachelder, thus uniting the families. The sermon which the Rev. John Wing preached to Queen Elizabeth is still in existence, and " evinces the fact that the royal lady endured much plainer talk than we are usually given to understand." Daniel Webster, through his mother, was of this strain; so was the poet, John G. Whittier.

Rev. Stephen Bachelder refused to pay tithes, and was continually in trouble with the church and with Governor Winthrop, who was a strict churchman. He brought his own congregation with him to the colonies in the good ship Francis; but the governor finally made it so disagreeable for him that he returned to England, where he died at the age of one hundred and one years.

Gancelo S. Wing was a sturdy boy, fond of all boyish pursuits. His early life was passed partly in a city, partly in a village, and partly in the country. After attending the ordinary country and village schools of the period he spent three years at the University of New York. Later he determined to adopt the legal profession and studied law without assistance, beginning the practice at the age of twenty-three. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Southside Virginia, principally in suits against railroads and other corporations.

Prior to becoming a lawyer he had filled the position of

Truly Yours
C. D. Wing

clerk at the Mercantile library of New York, where he had access to all sorts of reading, in which he freely indulged, from light novels to the heaviest kind of literature—a mixed course which he believes to have been beneficial. His choice of profession was one of personal preference. Pride of family, and a desire to emulate the virtues of his ancestors, formed a strong impulse in his career.

Mr. Wing is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and during his residence in town was for many years a member of the vestry and registrar of St. Luke's church, Blackstone, Virginia.

Mr. Wing owns a farm of 1400 acres, and finds in its management a relaxation from the cares of professional life, though he defines it as "a very expensive amusement"—an opinion in which many will coincide. Still, he has great confidence in the future of Southside Virginia, and believes that it will become the most prosperous part of the state.

Asked for advice based upon his own career, Mr. Wing replied: "I cannot say that I have failed; yet, if I had desired higher honors, I think they would have been attained by an earlier recognition of the more serious purposes in life. I believe that an earnest, honest, and energetic pursuit of any worthy object to be gained in this life will be successful, if the desire is recognized early in life."

Mr. Wing was married July 10, 1879, to Ada Gilliam, the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel James S. Gilliam, of the 9th Virginia regiment and later colonel in the 42nd Virginia regiment.

His address is Green Bay, Prince Edward County, Virginia.

JAMES BLAIR WINSTON

WINSTON, JAMES BLAIR, was born in Richmond, Virginia, April 11, 1830. His father was James Meriwether Winston, a merchant and farmer, and his mother was Mary Ann Hemingway.

On the Winston side of his house Mr. Winston is descended from William Winston, the oldest of three brothers, William, Isaac, and James, who came from Wales to the colony of Virginia about 1687 and settled in Hanover county. Their ancestors were natives of Yorkshire, England. These three Winston brothers were the progenitors of all the Winstons of Virginia, whose descendants are scattered throughout the South and West, and are to be found in many other states of the American Union.

On the Meriwether side, Mr. Winston is a descendant of Nicholas Meriwether, who came to the colony of Virginia from Wales some time prior to 1685. This Nicholas Meriwether, first of his name in the colony, was a vestryman of St. Peter's church, in New Kent county, Virginia, as early as the last named date. Mr. Winston's great great-grandfather, James Meriwether, was the son of Colonel David Meriwether, a son of the emigrant, and his wife Ann Homes. Mr. Winston's grandmother was the daughter of this James Meriwether and his wife, Elizabeth Pollard. She married in 1800 his grandfather, William Bobby Winston, who was a soldier in the American army in the Revolution.

Mr. Winston's early life was spent in the city of Richmond. He was a youth of vigorous health, and his tastes lay, as in the case of most healthy boys, in the direction of outdoor exercise and sports. He was trained by his parents in regular and exemplary habits, but was required to perform but little manual labor. He was educated in the best private schools of Richmond, up to the period of his fourteenth year, when he was put to business in a book store, where he remained about two years. As he had a natural love for letters, he availed himself of this opportunity to add to his stock of knowledge, and to cultivate his literary inclina-

tions, which inspired in him a desire to fit himself for a profession. At the age of sixteen years he entered Richmond college, where he remained for two sessions; but as his elder brother at that time was taking a university course, and his father's means were inadequate to the expense of giving both sons the advantage of a full collegiate training, it became necessary for Mr. Winston to abandon his cherished hopes in the direction of a professional career, and to return to a business life. After a year or more of mercantile life, he entered the service of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad company as a clerk in the treasurer's office, February 1, 1849. This step proved to be the turning point in his career, as from that date to the first day of December, 1904, a period of nearly fifty-six years, he was continually in the service of that company, during forty-three years of which time he was its secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Winston's literary inclinations, however, survived the disappointment which he experienced in not being able to follow a professional career. He has always been a student of biography, a form of letters which he believes to be the most useful as well as the most attractive in the direction of inspiring high ideals and in creating nobility of character. He has been a frequent contributor to the religious and secular press both in prose and in verse; and he published in 1904, for private circulation among his personal friends, a little volume entitled "Studies in Verse," which contains some poems of genuine feeling and artistic expression.

Mr. Winston has been married three times. His first wife was Mary Catherine Pendleton, whom he married April 11, 1854. Of this marriage were born two sons, Pendleton and Blair. September 15, 1859, he married Mrs. Julia Crane (née Lumpkin), and had issue two daughters, Nannie B., and Lottie Lee. His third wife was Virginia S. Ryland, whom he married December 8, 1870. Mr. Winston's only living child is his daughter Nannie

His address is Richmond, Virginia.

ARCHIBALD FINLEY WITHROW

WITHROW, ARCHIBALD FINLEY, builder and contractor, was born at Millboro Springs, Bath county, Virginia, January 19, 1848. His father was David Henry Withrow, and his mother was Eliza Horner Withrow. His father's trade was that of a hatter.

Mr. Withrow's grandfather was Archibald Withrow, who came to America from the north of Ireland.

Mr. Withrow's early life was passed in the country, where he worked as a common laborer for fourteen years, until 1870. Living as he did in a mountainous district during the period of the War between the States, his opportunities for attending school were scanty; and he was able to obtain only a limited education. He never attended a classical school or college; but in 1870 went from the field into the business which he had chosen for his life work, and became a manufacturer of lumber, and a builder and contractor. He was led to adopt this occupation by reason of the fact that he had grown up and lived in a section of country that abounded in fine timber; and entering the business, he has made the most of his opportunities.

He has been, and is a lumber manufacturer, builder, and general contractor, and was for many years president of the Withrow Lumber company, which was succeeded by the firm of A. F. Withrow and Company, of which Mr. Withrow is the senior member, and which has its principal offices at Charleston, West Virginia. Among the many important structures erected by these firms may be named the Hotel Richmond, Richmond, Virginia; the Masonic Temple and the Court House, Staunton; the Court House and the Jackson Memorial Hall, at Lexington, Virginia; the Masonic Temple and several fine business houses and residences at Charleston; the Golf Hotel, at Clarksburg, the Camden office building, at Parkersburg, and Marshall college, at Huntington, West Virginia; the Hotel Washington, at Portsmouth, and the First National Bank building, at Marietta, Ohio. In addition to his building operations, Mr. Withrow is engaged in farming.

yours Truly
A. F. Withrow

He has occupied a number of prominent public offices, among them being that of supervisor of Bath county for eight years, beginning in 1883; a director of the Western State hospital of Virginia; and a member of the house of delegates of Virginia, for three terms, during the sessions of 1891-1892, 1893-1894, and 1897-1898.

During the War between the States, Mr. Withrow was enrolled in the 11th Virginia cavalry, near the end of the war, but saw no active military service.

He is a member of the Masonic order, and is a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He is a Presbyterian; and in politics has always been a member of the Democratic party.

Mr. Withrow married April 17, 1872, Martha Jane Cummings; and they have one child, a son.

His address is Millboro Springs, Bath County, Virginia.

THOMAS ROANE BARNES WRIGHT

WRIGHT, THOMAS ROANE BARNES, son of Captain William Alfred Wright and Charlotte, his wife, was born in Tappahannock, Virginia. "His father was the eldest son of Edward and Mary Pitts Wright, of Wrightsville, King and Queen county, and grandson of William Wright, who, with two brothers, James and Thomas, emigrated from Scotland, early in the seventeeth century, and took up large tracts of land in Essex and the borders of King and Queen. His mother was the youngest daughter of the late Richard and Rebecca Roane Barnes, of Richmond county, Virginia. He thus numbered, among his ancestors, ardent soldiers of the Revolution and eminent jurists of later times." His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a strong and able lawyer and advocate, and commonwealth's attorney of Essex county.

By birth and heredity, Judge Wright comes from a line of able lawyers, and jurists on both sides. The Roanes, bound by the unseen crimson thread of blood and kinship with the Ruffins, Ritchies, and Brockenbroughs, are lineal ancestors on the mother's side; and they have adorned the bench of the highest courts of this, and other commonwealths, and have been conspicuous and distinguished in journalism and statecraft. He married Miss Margaret Davidella Preston, of Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, on November 29, 1876, whose parentage and ancestry point to the Prestons, Creighs, Stuarts and Lewises, of Virginia and West Virginia. The children born to them are: Preston Wright, Jeannette Creigh Wright, Charlotte Barnes Wright, Margaret Davidella Wright, Thomas Roane Barnes Wright and William Alfred Wright.

He was educated at Fleetwood academy, King and Queen county, Virginia, under Oliver White, Esq., the accomplished teacher; and at Hanover academy, under the scholarly Colonel Lewis Minor Coleman, of heroic memory; under whom, later, as professor of Latin at the University of Virginia, he graduated

in the school of Latin. At Hanover academy, he was taught the languages by the cultured Colonel Hilary P. Jones, of artillery fame, and mathematics by Captain John Hampden Chamberlayne, more recently, the brilliant editor of the "Richmond State" newspaper. He entered the University of Virginia in 1859-60, and was a graduate in many schools in the academic department, but on the outbreak of the War between the States, he volunteered as a soldier in the Confederate States army and thus failed of graduation in the full academic course. Two days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he, a volunteer student, went as a member of the "Southern Guard," a company of university students, to Harpers Ferry. Later, he enlisted as a private in second company, Richmond Howitzers, of Big Bethel fame, and remaining with them until after the "Seven Days Fight" around Richmond, was transferred by that great writer and thinker, Albert Tayloe Bledsoe, LL. D., assistant secretary of war, Confederate States, (under whom, as professor at the University of Virginia, he had graduated in the school of mathematics), to Company F, 55th Virginia regiment (Colonel Francis Mallory), Field's brigade, A. P. Hill's light division.

While in entire charge, as field sergeant of ordnance of Archer's and Walker's brigades, he was elected lieutenant, Company A of that regiment, and afterward promoted on the field of battle for gallantry. He was dangerously wounded in the Confederate charge of Fort McCrae in front of Petersburg, Virginia, on the Squirrel Level road, September 30, 1864. After lying, entirely exposed, on the battle field for several days and nights, he was carried to the old Seabrook warehouse, and thence to the Chimborazo hospital, Richmond, where for many days he lingered between life and death. He survived his only two brothers who also volunteered, one, Captain William Alfred Wright, Company F, 55th Virginia regiment (Essex Sharp-Shooters), and the other, Sergeant Richard Edward Wright, ensign and color-bearer of the 55th Virginia regiment, after whom was named the Wright-Latané camp of Confederate veterans in recognition of his gallantry. The first was killed in battle, after successfully charging and capturing, with his company, a Federal battery of five pieces at Frazier's Farm below

Richmond; the other was killed in the gallant and bloody charge of Fort McCrae. His body was never recovered from the enemy's lines.

The subject of our sketch commenced the practice of law in 1868, attributing much to instruction and review in the law office of the eminent law-writer, author, and supreme court reporter, James M. Matthews, Esq.; was licensed by Judge W. T. Joynes, of the supreme court of appeals and Judge Meredith, of the circuit court of Richmond, Virginia; was elected commonwealth's attorney of Essex county, 1870, and continued as such until he entered upon his duties as judge of the ninth judicial circuit of Virginia, to which position, he was elected December 14, 1891, by the unanimous vote of the general assembly, and was commissioned by the Governor, December 16, 1891. He was twice rëelected by the unanimous vote of the general assembly and commissioned accordingly by the Governor, January 18, 1894 and March 4, 1903; the first time, as judge of the ninth judicial circuit of Virginia, and the last time, under the new Constitution of Virginia, as judge of the twelfth judicial circuit of Virginia, a position still held by him.

He was an active participant in state and national politics from the time he came to the bar; was canvasser for the state at large in many heated campaigns; was presidential elector from the first Congressional district on the Democratic (Cleveland) ticket in 1888; a member of the Democratic state committee, and chairman of the committee of the first district, at the time of his elevation to the bench; has been a contributor to law journals, registers, and other periodicals, of many valuable articles on the new, and vexed questions of law; and also, to the press on political, literary, and other subjects, and has made many literary and other addresses. Judge Wright was the first president of the Tidewater Alumni association of the university of Virginia and still holds office in 1906. He was also the first past and present commander of the Wright-Latané Camp, Confederate veterans.

Mrs. Wright, his wife, was the first president of the Essex chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and, at present, the president of the Woman's Monument association of

Essex county (incorporated), which will erect, this year (1907), a monument to the heroic Confederate dead of Essex county. Judge Wright, in his early manhood, was baptized in St. John's church, Tappahannock, Virginia, by Rev. Henry Waring Lewis Temple, rector South Farnham parish, Essex county, and was confirmed by Rt. Rev. Bishop John Johns. His family, from its earliest history, has been identified with the Protestant Episcopal church, and South Farnham parish of this diocese.

The address of Judge Wright is Tappahannock, Essex County, Virginia.

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